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A STATISTICAL PROFILE
OF
TORONTO'S LABOUR MARKET,
1976 - 1987

Prepared by

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Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Economic Recovery and Toronto's Labour Market 1

The Recovery - Winners and Losers in the Employment Lottery 2

Unemployment 6

Duration of Unemployment 7

The Nature of the Recovery of Employment Opportunities 9

- A Geographically Specific Recovery 9
- Part-Time Employment 10

The Industrial Composition of Employment 12

- Deindustrialization 13
- The Role of Services 16

Earning Power 18

Summary and Highlights 22

Bibliography 24

Technical Appendix

THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND TORONTO'S LABOUR MARKET:

Over the last two years, Canada has experienced one of the strongest economic recoveries in the western industrialized nations since the recession of 1982/83. However, a detailed analysis of statistical trends in the labour market before and since the recession has shown that not all groups of workers have enjoyed the fruits of these developments.

Ontario is the economic heartland of the country, accounting for four out of every ten jobs in Canada. Within Ontario, the Toronto region plays an exceptionally important role in the economy's development. It comes as no surprise, then, that the recovery from the 1982/83 recession, especially when measured in terms of employment opportunity, has further highlighted the uneven distribution of economic activities in Canada. From 1983 to 1987, 50% of the net new jobs created in Canada were located in Ontario; almost 20% were created in the Toronto region alone.

Employment Levels, 1983 - 1987
(in thousands)

	1983	1987	Change in #s	Change in %	% of Canada
Metro Toronto	1034.0	1220.6	186.6	18.0%	15.3%
Toronto CMA	1573.6	1789.6	216.0	13.7%	17.7%
Ontario	4096.0	4706.0	610.0	14.9%	50.0%
Canada	10734.0	11955.0	1221.0	11.4%	100.0%

Given the degree to which economic growth has been centered in Southern Ontario, it is of some interest to identify which traits characterize this recovery in Toronto, the largest and apparently the most resilient labour market of our nation. An article in the Globe and Mail's July 15, 1987 Report on Business documented how the recovery is in large part due to the deregulation of financial services and a

hot real estate market. This makes one wonder how long this type of a recovery can last, and who will ultimately benefit from it.

The following provides a statistical profile of what has occurred in the labour markets of Metropolitan Toronto and the Toronto CMA[1], as compared to the labour markets of Ontario and Canada. Data are presented for 1976 to 1987, with the analysis concentrating on the period between 1981 and 1987.

This profile focusses on the extent and nature of the economic recovery as it relates to the labour market. In so doing, it addresses issues such as the geographic and industrial specificity of the recovery; the magnitude and nature of changes in employment opportunities and unemployment; the changing industrial/occupational distribution of employment during this period of transition; and the effects of these changes on people's earning power.

THE RECOVERY - WINNERS AND LOSERS IN THE EMPLOYMENT LOTTERY:

In Canada, employment has been growing at a steady rate since the recession, resulting in an unprecedented 12 million people at work across the country by 1987, about 11% more than during the benchmark year 1981.[2] This growth has been largely concentrated among the 35-44 age group, with fewer youth and workers over 55 employed today than in 1981. (Table 1D)

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[1] The extent of these two jurisdictions are specified on the map accompanying this text. The term "CMA" refers to the the Census Metropolitan Area, and extends north beyond the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto boundaries almost to the southern shores of Lake Simcoe, as far east as Pickering/Ajax and as far west as Oakville.

[2] This year is considered a benchmark in two senses: a) the unemployment rate was the lowest in 1981 during a decade marked by the turbulence of oil-price shocks and international restructuring of the economy and b) it was the last year before the effects of the 1982-83 recession began to surface.

Generally, Ontario has experienced a much more wide-spread recovery with respect to different age groups in the labour force. Young (15-24 year old) workers have surpassed their pre-recessionary level of employment, to the point that two-thirds of all youths in Ontario were employed in 1987, an historically high ratio. (Table 2C) In contrast to national trends, there are more older workers in Ontario's market today than before the recession.(Table 1C) However employed older workers make up an ever-decreasing proportion of their age cohort, and this relationship has continued to decline below the recessionary rates. (Table 2C)

Similar trends have occurred at the level of the Toronto CMA. The number of young people working in Toronto was slightly lower in 1987 than in 1981 but, proportionate to the total number of 15 to 24 year olds in the population, employed youths appear to have responded to conditions of recovery extremely well. Their employment to population ratio rose by more than 16% -- from 59.8% to 69.6% -- in the short period between 1983 and 1987 and is higher today than at any time during the last twelve year period under examination. (Table 2B) Of all age groups, youth's unemployment rate has dropped most rapidly, from the recessionary high of 15.1% to 7.2% in 1987, and it is continuing to fall below the rates recorded since before the mid-1970s. (Table 4B)

While the decline in the number of employed youth and the rapid increase of prime age workers are largely a reflection of demographic changes in the labour force, the same is not true for labour market trends among older age categories of workers.

Older workers have seen their relative position in the economy steadily deteriorate. Though slightly more workers over 55 years of age are employed in Toronto today than since the recession, this is the only age cohort in the population which has seen a continuing erosion of their employment to population ratio since 1981. (Table 2A) The rate of unemployment of older workers has generally been the most

resistant to the conditions of recovery among all age groups in the economy. Until 1986, the unemployment rate for those over 55 was still almost double the 1981 levels in Toronto. (Table 4B)

The group which has been hardest hit by economic transitions in Toronto's labour market is female workers aged between 45 and 54. (Tables 1A and 4A) This phenomenon is quite unique to Toronto, compared to both Ontario and Canada, and is most marked in the Metropolitan Toronto, rather than the larger CMA region. The numbers employed and unemployment rates have scarcely responded to the conditions of economic boom in Toronto.

Clearly, an increasing proportion of our most experienced workers are being left out of the labour market despite the recovery. Part of this development can be attributed to the fact that participation rates of older workers continue to decline below recessionary levels, especially among older men. In other words, a larger share of older workers are not classified as employed or unemployed; they have simply dropped out of the labour force. The differences between older male and female workers may be explained in part by the option of early retirement. Older women, with less accumulated labour force experience, lower paying jobs and poorer pensions are less likely to find early retirement a viable option. To what extent are older workers dropping out of the work force voluntarily, for such reasons as early retirement?

The figures in the accompanying table show that the reasons for no longer actively participating in the labour market are not dominated by voluntary withdrawals but, on the contrary, reflect the degree to which job creation since the recession has excluded opportunities for older workers who have been displaced by labour market transitions. This seems to confirm theories of labour market segmentation and the transferability of skills in a rapidly changing labour market.

Withdrawals from Labour Force Participation* - Canada
Both Sexes, 45 Years & Over

	1979	1983	1986
Number of People Not Looking for Work	66,000	113,000	110,000
Withdrawal for Personal Reasons	38.6%	22.3%	31.0%
Withdrawal For Labour Market Related Reasons	61.4%	77.7%	69.0%

*Persons who want to work and are available for work, by reasons for not seeking work.

NOTES: Data collected for March of each year.

Personal and other reasons - Would tend to overstate the voluntary nature of withdrawal as these reasons include "own illness or disability", "personal or family responsibility", "going to school", "other reasons", and "no reason given". Furthermore, those who cite "involuntary" withdrawal reasons may cite "voluntary" reasons with the passage of time. "Other reasons" is the category which would include early retirement.

Labour market related reasons - Categories include "waiting for recall", "waiting for replies", and "believes no work available".

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001, April 1986 feature article.

UNEMPLOYMENT:

Until 1986, regardless of jurisdiction, unemployment rates were higher than before the recession, the economic recovery notwithstanding. Developments during 1987, particularly during the summer of 1987, finally pushed Toronto's official unemployment rates down to a level not enjoyed since before the emergence of stagflation in the early 1970s.[3] As can be seen, the Toronto area has been the chief beneficiary of the benefits from the economic boom.

Unemployment Rates, 1981 - 1987

	1981	1983	1986	1987
Metro Toronto	5.0%	9.4%	6.0%	4.5%
Toronto CMA	5.0%	9.2%	5.5%	4.5%
Ontario	6.6%	10.4%	7.0%	6.1%
Canada	7.5%	11.9%	9.6%	8.9%

The changes in official unemployment rates are different for each demographic group. Though youth have historically had the highest unemployment rates of any age cohort in the labour force, these workers have seen a long-term drop in their unemployment rate over the period 1976 to 1987, excluding the recessionary period. Today both the number of unemployed youth and the rate of unemployment for youth is lower than it was in 1981. In 1987, Ontario's youth had an unemployment rate of 9.8%. Their unemployment rate in the Toronto CMA and for Metro was 7.2% in 1987, significantly lower than at any time during the 12 year period under examination.

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3. People who are working part-time only because they could not find full-time work, and discouraged workers (i.e. those no longer looking for employment opportunities they feel are not there) are not counted in the official unemployment rates. The differential between "official" and "real" unemployment increases with the rate of unemployment. In Metropolitan Toronto this differential was estimated to be 27% in March 1985 (real at 9.7% and official at 7.7%).

This is not to say that the problem of youth unemployment has vanished: young males continue to have the highest unemployment rate of any age/sex group in the economy, and the differential between younger workers and the rest of the labour market has shown little change over the last ten years. This raises the question of what should be considered the "normal" (or socially acceptable) frictional rate of unemployment for this age group, an issue which lies outside the ambit of this paper.

Unemployment rates for older workers have been the most stubborn since the recession. Despite the strength of the recovery, the unemployment rate for Metro's workers over 55 remains 19% higher in 1987 than in 1981, and is 30% higher for workers between the ages of 45 and 54. (Table 4A) Women over 45 have experienced the greatest barriers to finding employment during the recovery, especially those who reside in Metro. A disturbing result of these trends is that as of 1987, women between the ages of 45 and 54 were right behind the 15-24 year olds with respect to their employability. (Table 4A)

Generally, women's unemployment rates have consistently been higher than men's in virtually every jurisdiction. Though men fared worse in the recession than women, their unemployment rates have recovered to a greater degree than that of women. While this feature of the labour market seems to be declining everywhere, the recession seems to have accelerated this development. The trend towards reduced male/female differentials in the unemployment rate, which appeared during the recession, had apparently reversed by 1987. (Tables 4A to 4D)

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT:

In general, the recovery has had a surprisingly weak impact on the effect of the recession on the length of time a person could expect to remain out of work once they lose their job.

The duration of unemployment for all workers in the Toronto CMA increased by 25% between 1981 and 1987, from about 11 weeks to 14 weeks on average. This is down from almost 20 weeks in 1983. The Ontario figures are marginally higher throughout the period and show more resistance to the conditions of recovery. At the national level, the situation has hardly changed since the recession: the recessionary high of 22 weeks average duration of unemployment had only come down to 20.5 weeks by 1987. (Tables 5A to 5C)

The average duration has increased because the proportion of those unemployed for more than 14 weeks has increased. In 1981 only 25% of the unemployed in the Toronto CMA were in this category. By 1983, almost half (47%) experienced long term unemployment. Since the recession this share has declined somewhat, but in 1987 this group still accounted for about a third of the unemployed in Toronto CMA. (Table 5A)

By comparison, those who have been unemployed for more than 14 weeks have generally represented a larger group of the unemployed in Ontario. In 1981 this group made up one third of the province's unemployed, and by 1987 37%. (Table 5B) The peak was reached in 1984 when 43% of the unemployed were out of work for 14 weeks or more.

The hardest hit have been workers aged 45 years and over. In the Toronto CMA their average duration of unemployment doubled from 14 weeks in 1976 to 28 weeks in 1984. By 1987 it had only dropped to about 20 weeks.

The effect of the recession on length of displacement from the labour market was harder on older workers in the Toronto region than older workers in the rest of the province, but their situation appears to have improved more rapidly since. In 1987, the average duration of unemployment for older workers across Ontario was a little more than 22 weeks, only slightly down from the recessionary high of 25 weeks. In contrast, older workers in the city felt the effects of the

recession most sharply in 1984, when their average duration of unemployment peaked at 28 weeks. By 1987, this had dropped to 21 weeks. This is still about a month longer than the average duration of unemployment for prime age workers, and more than double the duration of unemployment for youth.

THE NATURE OF THE RECOVERY OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES:

A Geographically Specific Recovery

The expansion of the Canadian labour force is one of the fastest on record among the western industrialized nations. This growth has, as in other countries, been driven by the growth of urban centres. But not all urban centres have had the same impact on the labour market. Especially since the 1970s, Toronto's rate of job creation has been so rapid compared to the rest of the nation that today one in seven jobs in Canada is located here.

Census data from 1971 and 1981 show that employment in Metropolitan Toronto grew by 34% to 1,280,000, accounting for 62% of the increasea in the number of workers in the Toronto CMA over that period. Finances, trade and business services grew most rapidly, at a rate between 55% and 64%. Despite strong economic growth, manufacturing increased by only 15% over those ten years. (Metropolitan Plan Review, p.44)

A snapshot taken of a slightly later period reveals the declining role of Metro in the development of the regional labour market and its apparently increased vulnerability to unemployment of Metro residents. Between 1976 and 1986, about 153,000 more people were employed in Metro, only 39.5% of the more than 385,000 new workers added to the labour market of the Toronto CMA. (Tables 1A and 1B) During this period, the growth of the employed labour force in the CMA was twice as

fast as that of Metro alone (29% instead of 15%), indicating that most of the new jobs were going to people who lived in the suburbs and fringes of the urban area. However, when the recession hit, its immediate effects were largely concentrated in Metro: while Metro residents posted a net decline of 63,100 jobs between 1981 and 1983, employment in the CMA (which includes Metro) only declined by 51,100, indicating there was more offsetting growth in the outskirts even during the recession.

This makes the nature of the recovery all the more surprising: between 1983 and 1987 almost 187,000 new positions were filled by Metro's workers, accounting for 87% of the net employment growth in the CMA since the recession. This contrasts sharply with the pattern of job creation in the 1970's, when Metro was responsible for only two-thirds of new jobs in the service sector, and less than half of all new manufacturing jobs generated in the Toronto CMA. (Metropolitan Plan Review, p.44)

What kind of new employment opportunities have been created in Toronto since the recession?

Part-time employment:

Part-time employment has represented an ever-increasing share of total employment in this country over the last decade. In 1975, about 1 in 10 jobs was part-time. By 1985, 1 in 6 jobs was part-time. (Table 11B)

Looking at Metro Toronto, part-time employment accounted for 43% of the net new jobs created between 1983 and 1986. (Tables 10B and 10C) Accordingly, the proportion of part-time employment has increased from 10% of total employment in Metropolitan Toronto in 1983 to 13.3% in 1986. (Table 10B)

Though this is a remarkable growth in such a short period, these

figures are likely to seriously under-represent this increasing reliance on part-time workers in our economy, as these statistics are drawn from a survey drawn up by the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Department which considers weekly employment of 20 hours or more as a full-time job. (It is not possible to compare trends in part-time employment because data collected by Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey are tabulated based on a definition of part-time work as weekly employment of 30 hours or more. The breakdown of data is only offered for Canada and the provinces, not major urban centres. Metro data are used as a first approximation of directions, if not magnitudes, of these trends.)

Part-time jobs are heavily concentrated in the retail, service, and office industries of Metro. These three industry sectors accounted for 70% of all part time jobs in 1986 according to the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Department. The development of job opportunities for women has been similarly focussed in these industries: since the recession, the trade, finance and services industries have accounted for 93% of net new job opportunities for females living in Metro. Business, community and personal services alone constituted 60% of this growth. As a result, women comprised about 71% of part-time workers in Ontario in 1986. (Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001, December 1986).

Of note is the rapid post-recessionary rate of increase in part-time manufacturing jobs. While this sector has traditionally relied on full-time workers (and use of over-time hours), the number of manufacturing jobs which were permanently classed part-time in Metro (i.e. less than 20 hours) more than doubled between 1983 and 1986. (Table 10B)

In 1985, almost one out of every six jobs in Ontario was part-time. This ratio (approximately 16% of total employment) has remained remarkably stable since the recession, but is considerably higher than the 1975 level of 12%. (Table 11A) As mentioned above, the same

pattern holds for Canada, though the development has been more rapid nationally. This further highlights the degree to which Metro statistics, cited above, understate the role of part-time jobs in our labour market by only considering jobs less than 20 hours as part time.

Though we have no comparable figures for involuntary part-time employment in Toronto, we can observe the developments over the period 1975 to 1985 for both Ontario and Canada.[4]

The proportion of people involuntarily working part-time in Ontario has more than doubled over this 11 year period. (Table 11A) The growth of involuntary part-time work was particularly sharp during the recession: from 1981 to 1982, involuntary part-time employment jumped over 36 per cent, from 16.3% to 21.7% of all part-time employment in Ontario.

The rapid increase of involuntary part-time work during the recession was due in part to employers' increasing use of "just-in-time labour", offering more part-time rather than full-time work in a depressed and uncertain economy. These conditions also led more people to accept part-time work rather than becoming or remaining unemployed, even though they would have preferred to work full-time.

This phenomenon has not been eradicated by economic recovery and growth. Almost one-quarter of all part-time employment in Ontario has been involuntary since the recession, up from 9% in 1975. The comparable figures for Canada are slightly higher: almost a third of all part-time employment in Canada has been involuntary since the recession, up from 11% in 1975. The actual number of part-time workers who would have preferred to work full-time increased almost five-fold over the decade, most rapidly during the recession.

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[4] Involuntary part-time employment refers to people who only take part-time positions because they cannot find full-time jobs or because they cannot perform full-time work due to family responsibilities.

Because the total amount of part-time employment continues to increase at an annual rate of between 3 and 4% (the Ontario and Canada rates, respectively), the proportion of involuntary part-time employment marginally declined in both jurisdictions between 1984 and 1985. However, the actual number of involuntary part-time workers have not declined Canada-wide. In 1985 there were 516,000 people who would have preferred to do full-time work in Canada. Of these, 155,000 people were under-employed (in this strictest, quantitative sense) in Ontario. (Tables 11A and 11B)

These findings contradict the claim that growth in part-time work is a response to the demand from employees, particularly women, for more flexible work time arrangements in the labour market.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMPOSITION OF EMPLOYMENT:

Since 1958, employment in the service sector has exceeded employment in the goods-producing industries of Canada. The long-term trend of increased concentration of employment opportunities in the service sector of the economy is of particular significance for understanding developments in our labour markets. Service industries have long been characterized by their reliance on a pool of non-unionized, low wage female labour. It follows that an acceleration of the shift towards service employment implies the possibility of falling average wages and the polarization of both income distribution and working conditions.

Deindustrialization

If one categorizes deindustrialization as a process by which an ever smaller share of the labour force participates in manufacturing industries, then it can be unequivocably stated that the process of deindustrialization has continued quite steadily throughout the period 1976 to 1987. (Tables 7A to 7C) Only during the period of lowest

unemployment (1981) did this trend slightly reverse. Since 1981, Toronto's share of employment opportunities in manufacturing industries has steadily declined, from 26.8% of all employment to 23.2% in 1987. (Table 7B) This downward trend has been steady through both economic recession and recovery.

During the recession, manufacturing's share of the employed labour force declined by 10%. Between 1981 and 1983, the Toronto CMA lost 54,500 manufacturing sector job opportunities, or 12.5% of its 1981 employment level in that sector. (Table 6B) Though the absolute number of manufacturing jobs has increased slightly since then, there has been great turnover in this sector. For example, a total of 23,800 manufacturing jobs in the Toronto CMA were lost between May 1983 to May 1985. (Metropolitan Plan Review, p.45) During this same period, labour force survey data show that 20,000 net new manufacturing jobs were added to Toronto's labour market. (Table 6B) Despite a booming economy, the proportion of manufacturing jobs in the labour market was 14% lower in 1987 than in 1981, and still declining. (Table 7B) Perhaps deindustrialization is as much related to economic recovery as it is to economic decline.

The largest single category of decline in the Toronto CMA between 1976 and 1986 was for women working in the non-durable manufacturing industries. According to some observers, this is in large part due to the decline of clothing and knitting manufacturers, a development which has been focussed in the period after 1981.

Until very recently, decline was uncontestably the fastest in <u>non-durable</u> manufacturing sector of our economy, which in 1986 represented only 11% of all jobs in Toronto. However, during the full swing of recovery employment levels in <u>durable</u> manufacturing industries suffered a severe blow: almost 16,000 male workers of Toronto lost jobs in this sector alone between 1986 and 1987. (This is the net change in employment, i.e. some jobs were created during this period as well.) (Table 6B) Interestingly, this was the type of economic activity that

had recovered exceptionally well from the recession until 1986.

Conventional wisdom has it that the auto industry has led the recovery in this country and, indeed, the Toronto Region has been hailed as one of the most important centres for the production of automobiles and parts in North America. The continued expansion of the auto industry in the Toronto Region would normally be expected to stimulate Toronto area part suppliers, metal fabricating and other ancillary industries.

Even under the most optimistic scenario, however, transportation equipment accounts for a relatively small proportion of Metro's employment. Census figures for 1981 show that the major manufacturing industries in Metro in order of number of persons employed were: food and beverage (12%), printing and publishing (11%), electrical products (10%), metal fabricating (10%), miscellaneous (8%), chemical (6%), transportation equipment (6%), clothing (6%), furniture (5%), and paper products (5%). (Metropolitan Plan Review, p.54)

Between 1981 and 1983 over 51,000 jobs were lost in the Toronto CMA. In the manufacturing sector alone, almost 55,000 jobs were lost. The most major job losses took place in the transportation equipment, metal fabrication and machinery sectors. Smaller but still significant losses occurred in industries producing electrical products, food and beverages, furniture and fixtures, and clothing.

Given the current political climate vis a vis free trade and the availability of labour saving technological changes, it is difficult to predict what kind of spin-off effects can be anticipated with respect to employment in manufacturing industries, especially those which are related to the automotive industry. Regardless of these industries' multiplier effects on the economy, the same forces which have sped up corporate rationalization and the division of labour between nations would lead us to expect that employment opportunities in other manufacturing industries will, at best, remain stable.

The fact that the economic boom has not resulted in some significant employment growth in these areas would indicate that the goods-producing sector is unlikely to provide many new job opportunities in the foreseeable future. The more probable scenario is that the manufacturing sector will decline as a source of jobs as the implementation of such changes as the bilateral free trade agreement with the United States accelerates the processes international restructuring discussed above.

The accelerated turnover of establishments in the manufacturing industries seems to be accompanied by a change in the nature of business entrepreneurship, which may, in turn, be heralding a new type of working environment. "The majority of manufacturing employment in Metro is in medium or larger sized firms (more than 50 employees) which account for over 70% of all manufacturing employment in Metro .... Between 1977 and 1981, 61% of employment created by net new firms (new firms minus closures) was in companies with fewer than 50 employees." (Metropolitan Plan Review, p.56)

The Role of Services

Over time, services have provided an increasingly large share of job opportunities in all western industrialized countries. Between 1931 and 1971, the growth of the service sector was primarily based on the growth and development of "social" services -- health and welfare, education, and public administration. Since 1971, however, the trend has shifted to rapid growth in services to business, finances, and real estate. As mentioned above, only for a short period around 1981 was this trend marginally reversed in the direction of manufacturing industries. By 1987 service industries provided 71% of all jobs in the Toronto CMA. (Table 7B)

A breakdown by occupational classification would show an even higher skewing of work opportunities towards services. Currently 73%

of employment in the Toronto CMA is represented by service-related occupations. (Table 9B) More than half of all positions in Toronto's labour market in 1987 were in offices (i.e. managerial, professional and clerical occupations). This group of occupations has been steadily increasing from the 1976 level of 47%. Almost 80% of the employment growth projected for Metropolitan Toronto to the year 2011 is in this 'office' employment category. (Metropolitan Plan Review, p.57)

Of the three categories that comprise office employment--managerial and administrative, other professionals, and clerical--only the share of clerical employment has posted a steady decline over the entire period. (Tables 9A and 9B) In contrast, managerial and administrative positions grew remarkably, from 9% of the labour force in 1976 to over 16% by 1987. (Table 9B) This is the single largest growth category in employment. Over the twelve year period, the number of women in the Toronto CMA who held positions in this category quadrupled. By 1987, women made up 37% of this category in Metro, up from 22% in 1976. It is of note that managerial and administrative occupations accounted for half of all the net new jobs employing women since the recession. (Table 8A)

This finding points out the difficulty of trying to describe trends and transitions in the labour market using classifications which may no longer be appropriate. For example, the "managerial and administrative" group of jobs has become a catch-all occupational category that may well be capturing some of the effects of technological change on secretarial work. How meaningful and accurate, therefore, is this description of a net decrease in clerical jobs and concurrent boom in managerial positions?

The only other occupational category which has posted significant growth since the recession is in the construction trades. Just since 1985, employment opportunities grew by more than a third in this occupation in Toronto. (Table 8B) While this group represents a relatively small fraction of the labour market, it has steadily grown

since 1983, reflecting the housing boom which has accompanied - and has marked - the economic recovery of this region.

EARNING POWER:

Changes in the nature and distribution of employment opportunities over time is the primary factor behind the changes in the distribution of income in the economy. The rise of the middle class was associated with the boom in manufacturing and manufacturing wages. Increasing concentration of job opportunities in service industries raises concerns about the polarization of income distribution and a falling median income.

There are several ways to test the hypothesis that the economic transitions which society is experiencing is leading to a bifurcation of earning power and an erosion of the middle class. For example, we have examined the growing predominance of the service sector in our economy, which tends to have a greater number of part time and low paid jobs than the declining manufacturing sector.

Between 1983 and 1987 in the Toronto CMA, the average weekly earnings of a salaried worker in the service sector hovered around 85% of the average weekly earnings of a salaried worker in the manufacturing sector. (Table 12A) Wage earners (hourly paid workers) fared worse: average weekly earnings are much lower in the service sector, about 60% of weekly earnings of hourly workers in manufacturing industries. This is a result of two mutually reinforcing factors: hours are lower in services due to the reliance on part-time labour; and hourly wages are also lower, averaging 84% of hourly earnings in manufacturing. This discrepancy of opportunities between sectors is a disturbing finding, as hourly paid workers comprise almost 40% of employment in the service industries.

Since the finance sector has fuelled the recovery in employment in

this city, the average weekly earnings of these service industries were also compared for the same time period. Again, salaried workers in the finance sector earned about 84% of the average weekly earnings of salaried workers in manufacturing between 1983 and 1987. The comparable figure for wage earners in the finance sector ranged between 62% (1984) and 52% (1987) of the average weekly earnings of employees paid by the hour in the manufacturing sector.

Looking at constant dollar figures, salaried workers in virtually all sectors of Toronto's economy maintained the status quo on average weekly hours over the five year period ending in 1987. (Table 13A) Today salaried workers are earning a modest amount more than in 1983, due to marginal increases, in real terms, in their rate of pay. In contrast, average weekly hours worked by employees paid by the hour increased marginally between 1983 and 1985, but has decreased since. Average hourly wages have, in real terms only increased slightly in the service industries. It is interesting to note, however, that the finance sector has taken two sharp downturns in average wages over the five year period, resulting in an hourly wage that can buy 13% less in 1987 than in 1984. In general, the average weekly earnings of hourly workers in the finance, insurance and real estate industries were most hard hit. But it should be noted that the purchasing power of 1987 weekly earnings was lower for hourly paid workers in every sector of the economy compared to the previous four years.

Until 1985, the financial industries of Toronto were dominated by salaried employees. However, the proportion of hourly wage earners is increasing rapidly in this sector, doubling its share of the workforce from 6% in 1983 to 12% in 1987. (Compare this to the manufacturing industries, where employees paid by the hour represented 58% of the total workforce in 1987.)

Current economic conditions are such that a worker who loses a job in the manufacturing sector is increasingly unlikely to find a roughly equivalent job in manufacturing. Given this reality, even if a

displaced manufacturing worker in Toronto is able to transfer their existing working skills and obtain a salaried (not wage-based) job in the finance industries, the fastest growing area of employment opportunity, they could expect an average decrease in weekly earnings in the order of 17%. (Table 12A)

These statistics support evidence from the U.S. which indicates that displaced workers often bear a disproportionate weight of labour market transitions. They are most likely to experience a substantial decline in their wages once they find new employment, and it may take them years to recover lost wages. (Bluestone & Harrison) For example, the U.S. Department of Labour conducted a survey in January 1984 which indicated that 5.1 million workers who had had at least three years experience on their job were displaced between 1979 and 1983. (In this case, the term "displaced" refers to those who lost their jobs either due to plant/business closure or relocation or due to slack business conditions, i.e. insufficient demand.) Of these displaced workers, only two-thirds were reemployed by January 1984. Of those who were successful in finding employment, only about half were earning at least as much on their new jobs as they had earned in their old employment. Others, and especially those displaced from high-paying jobs in the durable manufacturing industries, took large pay cuts. Different studies place this average decline in earnings at between 20 and 40% of wages at the time of displacement. Most displaced workers who found employment were not able to restore health benefits or other supplements, so that wage income was the single source of earnings. (Flaim & Sehgal)

This evidence is further mirrored by two case studies of the Canadian experience. Conducted by Canada Employment and Immigration (CEIC) in conjunction with COPS (Canadian Occupational Projection System), these Sector Studies have looked at specific labour adjustment features of workers who have been permanently and temporarily laid off by their employers. The two sectors which have been examined thus far are the mining and the automotive industries. Both have shown that

those laid-off workers who become re-employed suffer substantial losses in earnings.

Part of this loss in earnings is related to the fact that the majority of new jobs (about 56% for those laid off from jobs in the mining industry) are in the service sector, where wages are considerably lower than in the metal mining industry. In Ontario, the initial decline in wage rates, compared to their earnings in the metal mining sector, is in the order of 21%. (COPS Metal Mining, p.49) Even more dramatic was the experience of auto workers who were permanently separated from the industry between 1972 and 1983. Their average decline in gross weekly wages was in the order of 38%. (COPS Automotive, p.191)

In both sectors the average unemployment period between permanent separation and re-employment was approximately seven months.[5] Of the workers who became unemployed in the 1981-82 automotive recession, 21% were still unemployed after 51 weeks. (COPS Automotive, p. 191) It has been repeatedly shown that the longer the duration of unemployment, the higher the costs of adjustment, other things being equal.

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5. Compare this to a recent U.S. study of Michigan auto workers laid off by GM, Ford and Chrysler in the period 1979-1982. Of the 30% who were not recalled by mid-1984, only half had found new full-time jobs. Of the half still unemployed in 1984, one in five had stopped looking for employment. Many had taken part-time employment after having been on layoff an average of two years. (See "The Unemployment and Re-employment Experienced of Michigan Auto Workers" by Avery Gordon, Paul Scherrish, and Barry Bluestone, December 1984. Cited in COPS' Auto sector study.)

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

. The recovery from the recession seems to be both geographically and industrially specific. It has been fuelled by employment growth in construction and in particular the finance, insurance and real estate sector. Metropolitan Toronto seems to have generated the vast majority of the net new employment opportunities in the Toronto CMA, especially in the service sector, since the recession. This is a reversal of the trend from the 1970s.

. While the proportion of youth (aged 15-24) who are employed in the economy has not only recovered from the recession but appears to be increasing to historically high levels, the employment to population ratio of older workers (45 and over, but particularly 55 and over) continues to decline below recessionary levels. This most experienced group of workers was most hard hit by the recession and does not appear to be benefitting from the type of employment opportunities being made available by the recovery. This raises the issue of labour market segmentation and the transferability of skills in a rapidly changing labour market.

. The unemployment rate of older workers remains quite resistant to the effects of the recovery. In particular, the apparent unemployability of women between the ages of 45 and 54 today represents a new and disturbing phenomenon in our local labour market. By the first quarter of 1987, this age/sex group had surpassed the unemployment rate of youths (both sexes).

. The recovery has not been able to transform the nature of unemployment. In 1986, Metro's unemployment rate (6.1%) had declined somewhat since the depth of the recession, but had not reached pre-recessionary levels (5.1% in 1981). More importantly, the length of displacement has been scarcely affected despite the increase in economic activity: in 1986, the average duration of unemployment in the Toronto CMA was 14.7 weeks; in 1981, it was 11.2 weeks.

. It is clear that those who have been displaced from the labour market during these transitions in our economy have borne a disproportionate share of the economic burden of these changes in the form of substantial losses in earning power. While the average income differential is not known for Toronto, permanently laid-off workers in Ontario's mining and automotive industries who found employment experienced an average decline in earnings of 21% and 38% respectively in the period 1972 to 1983. This shows a clear need to further examine the extent to which theories of increasing inequalities in income distribution may be true, even in an economy which has recovered as extensively as the province of Ontario.

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TECHNICAL APPENDIX

Table 1A- Employment, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987

Table 1B- Employment, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987

Table 1C- Employment, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Ontario, 1976 - 1987

Table 1D- Employment, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Canada, 1976 - 1987

Table 2A- Employment to Population Ratios, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987

Table 2B- Employment to Population Ratios, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987

Table 2C- Employment to Population Ratios, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Ontario, 1976 - 1987

Table 2D- Employment to Population Ratios, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Canada, 1976 - 1987

Table 3A- Numbers Unemployed, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987

Table 3B- Numbers Unemployed, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987

Table 3D- Numbers Unemployed, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Canada, 1976 - 1987

Table 4A- Unemployment Rates, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987

Table 4B- Unemployment Rates, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987

Table 4C- Unemployment Rates, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Ontario, 1976 - 1987

Table 4D- Unemployment Rates, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Canada, 1976 - 1987

Table 5A- Duration of Unemployment, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987

Table 5B- Duration of Unemployment, Annual Averages: Ontario, 1976 - 1987

Table 5C- Duration of Unemployment, Annual Averages: Canada, 1976 - 1987

Table 6A- Numbers Employed, by Industry, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987

Table 6B- Numbers Employed, by Industry, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987

Table 6C- Numbers Employed, by Industry, Annual Averages: Ontario, 1976 - 1987

Table 7A- Distribution of Employment, by Industry, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987

Table 7B- Distribution of Employment, by Industry, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987

Table 7C- Distribution of Employment, by Industry, Annual Averages: Ontario, 1976 - 1987

Table 8A- Numbers Employed, by Occupation, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987

Table 8B- Numbers Employed, by Occupation, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987

Table 9A- Distribution of Employment, by Occupation, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987

Table 9B- Distribution of Employment, by Occupation, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987

Table 10A- Full-Time Jobs in Metropolitan Toronto, 1981 - 1986

Table 10B- Part-Time Jobs in Metropolitan Toronto, 1981 - 1986

Table 10C- Total Jobs in Metropolitan Toronto, 1981 - 1986

Table 11A- Incidence of Part-time and "Involuntary" Part-time Employment, Annual Averages: Ontario, 1975 - 1985

Table 11B- Incidence of Part-time and "Involuntary" Part-time Employment, Annual Averages: Canada, 1975 - 1985

Table 12A- Average Weekly Earnings by Industry, Toronto CMA, 1983-1987

Table 12B- Average Weekly Earnings by Industry, Ontario, 1983 - 1987

Table 13A- Average Weekly Earnings Expressed in Constant Dollars, by Industry, Toronto CMA, 1983 - 1987

TABLE 1A - Employment, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987
(in thousands)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes	1021.4	1024.0	1073.7	1127.8	1086.0	1097.0	1033.2	1034.0	1063.0	1141.9	1174.3	1220.6	19.5%	11.3%	18.0%
15-24	226.4	227.2	233.3	255.5	242.6	250.2	212.9	219.2	226.1	230.1	238.7	245.6	8.5%	-1.8%	12.0%
25-34	275.1	282.0	291.5	298.2	294.0	286.0	291.7	281.3	285.2	312.1	341.5	359.0	30.5%	25.5%	27.6%
35-44	201.2	198.6	210.2	206.8	202.1	214.1	191.8	209.4	225.1	247.9	245.6	263.9	31.2%	23.3%	26.0%
45-54	184.6	183.6	197.6	206.1	193.8	194.1	177.4	179.0	184.1	192.0	191.0	190.4	3.1%	-1.9%	6.4%
Over 55	134.1	132.6	141.1	161.2	153.5	152.6	159.4	145.1	142.5	159.8	157.5	161.7	20.6%	6.0%	11.4%
Male	590.3	586.9	610.5	633.2	607.4	609.8	571.0	550.4	568.7	611.2	633.5	654.7	10.9%	7.4%	18.9%
15-24	107.7	108.4	116.8	127.4	121.6	124.4	107.4	101.9	111.1	116.3	117.7	121.8	13.1%	-2.1%	19.5%
25-34	163.8	163.5	165.8	167.0	163.9	154.9	156.1	144.8	146.9	162.5	177.4	193.3	18.0%	24.8%	33.5%
35-44	119.5	117.8	121.0	119.9	112.4	117.0	103.7	110.7	116.8	129.9	130.7	133.3	11.5%	13.9%	20.4%
45-54	114.3	112.2	118.7	120.4	110.9	114.2	104.5	98.1	103.6	107.6	109.4	107.8	-5.7%	-5.6%	9.9%
Over 55	85.0	85.0	88.2	98.5	98.6	99.3	99.3	94.9	90.3	94.9	98.3	98.3	15.6%	-1.0%	3.6%
Female	431.3	437.2	463.1	494.7	478.6	487.3	462.0	483.5	494.1	530.7	539.7	564.0	30.8%	15.7%	16.6%
15-24	118.7	118.8	116.4	128.1	121.0	125.8	105.5	117.2	115.0	113.8	121.0	126.5	6.6%	0.6%	7.9%
25-34	111.3	118.5	125.7	131.3	130.2	131.1	135.6	136.5	138.2	149.6	164.0	170.9	53.5%	30.4%	25.2%
35-44	81.7	80.8	89.1	86.9	89.7	97.1	88.0	98.7	108.3	118.0	114.9	123.0	50.6%	26.7%	24.6%
45-54	70.4	71.5	79.0	85.7	82.8	79.9	72.9	80.9	80.4	84.4	81.6	80.4	14.2%	0.6%	-0.6%
Over 55	49.2	47.6	52.9	62.7	54.9	53.4	60.0	50.2	52.2	64.9	58.2	63.2	28.5%	18.4%	25.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 1B - Employment, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987
(in thousands)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes	1337.4	1354.2	1412.8	1500.6	1540.6	1624.6	1567.2	1573.6	1632.4	1669.2	1724.0	1789.6	33.8%	10.2%	13.7%
15-24	298.7	298.5	313.2	340.4	346.0	364.9	323.7	328.3	340.7	344.4	351.8	362.1	21.2%	-0.8%	10.3%
25-34	356.8	372.6	381.0	389.0	425.6	439.7	447.1	438.1	453.5	456.9	498.6	507.5	42.2%	15.4%	15.8%
35-44	275.9	277.8	287.8	301.5	308.9	349.2	331.3	353.0	376.1	383.9	397.4	407.4	47.7%	16.7%	15.4%
45-54	242.9	240.7	259.9	273.2	270.4	272.9	258.5	265.8	269.8	277.6	276.0	293.2	20.7%	7.4%	10.3%
Over 55	163.1	164.6	170.9	196.5	189.7	197.9	206.6	188.4	192.3	206.4	200.2	219.4	34.5%	10.9%	16.5%
Male	789.2	796.2	817.9	859.1	874.8	921.5	883.2	861.9	896.9	912.0	947.3	982.7	24.5%	6.6%	14.0%
15-24	145.2	148.8	157.9	171.3	172.9	185.8	165.2	157.4	170.1	174.8	177.1	186.1	28.2%	0.2%	18.2%
25-34	216.6	219.5	220.0	221.6	238.2	245.4	247.2	232.6	239.2	241.4	263.6	272.0	25.6%	10.8%	16.9%
35-44	167.8	170.7	170.7	178.6	179.9	195.2	183.3	195.5	204.7	210.8	214.5	217.5	29.6%	11.4%	11.3%
45-54	154.0	150.2	160.3	164.3	159.7	163.4	155.6	152.9	158.5	159.1	162.6	166.9	8.4%	2.1%	9.2%
Over 55	105.6	107.0	109.0	123.3	124.1	131.7	131.9	123.5	124.4	125.9	129.5	140.2	32.8%	6.5%	13.5%
Female	548.1	558.0	594.9	641.2	666.0	703.3	684.2	711.7	735.5	757.1	776.8	806.9	47.2%	14.7%	13.4%
15-24	153.5	149.8	155.3	169.0	173.1	179.2	158.6	171.0	170.6	169.6	174.7	176.0	14.7%	-1.8%	2.9%
25-34	140.2	153.1	161.1	167.3	187.5	194.3	200.0	205.5	214.3	215.5	235.0	235.5	68.0%	21.2%	14.6%
35-44	108.1	107.1	117.1	122.8	129.0	154.1	148.0	157.5	171.5	173.1	182.9	189.8	75.6%	23.2%	20.5%
45-54	88.9	90.5	99.6	108.9	110.7	109.5	102.9	112.8	111.2	118.4	113.4	126.4	42.2%	15.4%	12.1%
Over 55	57.4	57.5	61.8	73.2	65.7	66.2	74.7	64.9	67.9	80.5	70.8	79.2	38.0%	19.6%	22.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 1C - Employment, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Ontario, 1976 - 1987
(in thousands)

	1976	1978	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes	3643	3835	4171	4067	4096	4243	4402	4555	4706	29.2%	12.8%	14.9%
15-24	871	914	973	897	885	924	942	966	986	13.2%	1.3%	11.4%
25-34	942	1020	1120	1096	1104	1147	1189	1264	1302	38.2%	16.3%	17.9%
35-44	714	753	858	876	919	970	1021	1074	1128	58.0%	31.5%	22.7%
45-54	660	673	696	677	686	688	717	721	753	14.1%	8.2%	9.8%
Over 55	386	476	524	521	501	514	533	530	537	39.1%	2.5%	7.2%
Male	2239	2318	2428	2332	2328	2411	2489	2566	2639	17.9%	8.7%	13.4%
15-24	461	487	507	455	447	472	432	502	513	11.3%	1.2%	14.8%
25-34	594	617	647	619	613	639	665	691	717	20.7%	10.8%	17.0%
35-44	450	467	502	504	523	554	580	600	626	39.1%	24.7%	19.7%
45-54	425	425	426	412	414	410	420	427	436	2.6%	2.3%	5.3%
Over 55	310	322	346	342	330	337	342	346	346	11.6%	0.0%	4.8%
Female	1403	1517	1744	1735	1768	1832	1914	1989	2067	47.3%	18.5%	16.9%
15-24	410	427	467	442	439	452	460	464	473	15.4%	1.3%	7.7%
25-34	348	402	473	476	491	508	524	573	585	68.1%	23.7%	19.1%
35-44	264	286	356	372	395	417	441	473	502	90.2%	41.0%	27.1%
45-54	236	247	270	265	272	277	298	294	316	33.9%	17.0%	16.2%
Over 55	146	154	178	179	171	178	191	184	191	30.8%	7.3%	11.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001

TABLE 10 - Employment, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Canada, 1976 - 1987
(in thousands)

	1976	1978	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes	9477	9987	11006	10644	10734	11000	11311	11634	11955	26.1%	8.6%	11.4%
15-24	2391	2481	2668	2398	2337	2374	2389	2417	2423	1.3%	-9.2%	3.7%
25-34	2489	2710	3088	3002	3034	3117	3233	3374	3471	39.5%	12.4%	14.4%
35-44	1813	1931	2232	2287	2392	2528	2659	2795	2929	61.6%	31.2%	22.4%
45-54	1637	1667	1742	1698	1716	1719	1768	1795	1870	14.2%	7.3%	9.0%
Over 55	1148	1197	1276	1258	1254	1262	1264	1253	1261	9.8%	-1.2%	0.6%
Male	5964	6156	6559	6254	6240	6367	6508	6657	6793	13.9%	3.6%	8.9%
15-24	1298	1340	1416	1235	1196	1232	1232	1258	1265	-2.5%	-10.7%	5.8%
25-34	1609	1693	1838	1758	1744	1781	1838	1888	1940	20.6%	5.5%	11.2%
35-44	1178	1218	1348	1361	1411	1471	1541	1596	1654	40.4%	22.7%	17.2%
45-54	1074	1080	1095	1057	1056	1049	1061	1084	1111	3.4%	1.5%	5.2%
Over 55	804	825	861	415	834	835	835	831	823	2.4%	-4.4%	-1.3%
Female	3513	3830	4447	4390	4495	4633	4804	4977	5161	46.9%	16.1%	14.8%
15-24	1093	1141	1251	1164	1141	1142	1157	1159	1158	5.9%	-7.4%	1.5%
25-34	880	1017	1250	1244	1291	1336	1394	1486	1531	74.0%	22.5%	18.6%
35-44	634	713	884	926	982	1057	1117	1199	1275	101.1%	44.2%	29.8%
45-54	563	587	647	641	661	671	706	711	754	33.9%	16.5%	14.1%
Over 55	343	372	415	415	420	428	429	422	438	27.7%	5.5%	4.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001

TABLE 2A - Employment to Population Ratios, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987
(in %)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes	62.4	61.9	63.5	65.9	64.5	66.1	63.1	62.5	62.8	64.6	65.1	66.9	7.2%	1.2%	7.0%
15-24	58.2	56.6	59.3	64.0	62.7	64.9	59.9	59.6	59.6	61.7	64.2	69.1	18.7%	6.5%	15.9%
25-34	76.7	77.7	79.5	80.5	81.3	82.1	79.3	79.0	81.1	81.4	85.1	84.0	9.5%	2.3%	6.3%
35-44	77.3	77.4	80.0	81.9	82.2	83.5	79.8	80.4	81.3	82.1	83.4	83.8	8.4%	0.4%	4.2%
45-54	72.7	73.4	76.7	76.9	75.8	77.8	76.0	76.0	76.2	79.5	77.7	80.3	10.5%	3.2%	5.7%
Over 55	35.6	34.5	34.4	38.3	35.4	36.4	36.1	33.4	32.2	34.3	32.1	33.0	-7.4%	-9.4%	-1.3%
Male	75.6	74.5	75.6	77.5	75.4	77.0	72.6	70.4	71.1	72.9	74.0	75.5	-0.1%	-1.9%	7.2%
15-24	57.4	56.8	61.0	65.1	63.2	65.3	59.7	57.1	57.9	62.3	64.9	69.2	20.6%	6.0%	21.2%
25-34	90.7	90.1	91.0	92.3	91.9	91.5	87.2	84.7	86.4	89.3	89.6	90.6	-0.1%	-1.0%	7.0%
35-44	93.3	92.6	94.6	94.0	93.9	94.8	89.0	88.1	90.1	91.3	91.7	91.6	-1.8%	-3.4%	4.0%
45-54	92.0	90.4	92.0	91.9	89.8	92.3	89.8	87.8	87.7	88.7	91.0	90.7	-1.4%	-1.7%	3.3%
Over 55	53.1	51.7	50.1	54.3	51.6	53.7	51.0	48.7	47.4	46.0	45.9	46.2	-13.1%	-14.1%	-5.2%
Female	50.3	50.5	52.4	55.3	54.5	56.1	54.3	55.4	55.4	57.2	57.0	59.1	17.5%	5.3%	6.7%
15-24	59.0	56.5	57.8	62.9	62.3	64.4	60.2	61.9	61.3	61.2	63.6	69.0	16.9%	7.1%	11.5%
25-34	62.5	65.3	68.2	69.3	71.1	73.2	71.8	73.8	76.0	74.2	80.7	77.4	23.8%	5.7%	4.9%
35-44	61.8	62.5	66.0	69.6	71.1	73.0	71.0	73.2	73.6	74.0	75.5	77.1	24.8%	5.6%	5.3%
45-54	54.2	56.7	61.4	62.5	62.8	63.5	62.3	65.4	65.2	70.1	65.0	69.8	28.8%	9.9%	6.7%
Over 55	22.7	21.7	22.6	26.2	22.6	22.7	24.4	20.9	20.8	25.0	21.1	22.9	0.8%	0.8%	9.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 2B - Employment to Population Ratios, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987
(in %)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes	63.2	62.9	64.3	66.5	66.2	68.1	65.3	64.4	64.6	66.4	67.6	68.6	8.5%	0.7%	6.5%
15-24	58.5	57.2	60.1	63.9	63.8	65.2	60.2	59.8	61.8	63.6	65.6	69.6	19.0%	6.7%	16.4%
25-34	75.7	77.1	78.6	79.7	81.2	81.9	79.1	78.8	81.0	81.2	84.9	84.1	11.1%	2.7%	6.7%
35-44	76.9	77.2	79.1	81.1	81.6	84.2	81.3	81.4	82.1	82.6	84.6	84.0	9.2%	-0.2%	3.2%
45-54	73.9	73.7	76.7	76.9	76.4	78.4	76.5	77.2	76.6	79.9	78.7	81.1	9.7%	3.4%	5.1%
Over 55	36.4	35.7	35.0	38.6	36.0	37.6	37.3	33.7	33.4	34.6	33.0	34.4	-5.4%	-8.4%	2.2%
Male	77.3	76.4	77.3	79.0	78.1	79.7	75.3	73.5	74.7	75.5	77.0	77.8	0.6%	-2.4%	5.9%
15-24	58.2	58.1	61.9	65.2	64.8	66.4	59.9	58.1	60.2	64.4	66.3	70.2	20.6%	5.7%	20.8%
25-34	91.9	91.7	92.1	93.6	93.2	93.5	89.1	87.6	89.5	90.4	91.5	91.3	-0.7%	-2.4%	4.2%
35-44	94.3	94.0	95.3	95.4	95.0	96.1	91.5	91.1	92.5	93.2	93.6	93.5	-0.8%	-2.7%	2.6%
45-54	93.4	91.7	93.0	92.3	91.2	93.3	90.4	89.5	89.5	89.9	92.1	92.3	-1.2%	-1.1%	3.1%
Over 55	54.8	53.0	51.2	55.3	53.1	55.7	53.6	49.1	49.4	47.3	48.0	49.0	-10.6%	-12.0%	-0.2%
Female	50.0	50.3	52.3	54.8	55.2	57.2	55.6	56.1	56.7	58.0	58.9	59.9	19.8%	4.7%	6.8%
15-24	58.8	56.3	58.4	62.6	62.8	63.9	60.5	61.5	63.4	62.8	64.9	68.8	17.0%	7.7%	11.9%
25-34	59.6	62.8	65.5	66.6	69.7	70.8	69.5	70.7	73.3	73.0	78.6	77.0	29.2%	8.8%	8.9%
35-44	59.7	60.0	63.4	66.6	68.3	72.7	71.5	72.0	72.4	72.5	76.0	75.3	26.1%	3.6%	4.6%
45-54	54.2	55.6	59.8	61.3	61.9	63.3	62.0	65.1	63.5	69.5	65.0	69.8	28.8%	10.3%	7.2%
Over 55	22.5	22.2	22.5	25.5	22.4	22.8	24.3	21.1	20.9	24.3	21.0	22.5	0.0%	-1.3%	6.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 2C - Employment to Population Ratios, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Ontario, 1976 - 1987
(in %)

	1976	1978	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes	59.9	60.7	63.2	60.7	60.2	61.3	62.5	63.7	64.7	8.0%	2.4%	7.5%
15-24	56.8	58.2	61.9	57.5	57.2	60.1	61.7	64.1	66.4	16.9%	7.3%	16.1%
25-34	73.0	75.0	78.0	75.8	75.5	76.9	77.8	80.7	80.7	10.5%	3.5%	6.9%
35-44	75.0	76.3	80.5	78.2	78.4	79.5	80.6	82.0	83.1	10.8%	3.2%	6.0%
45-54	71.2	72.4	75.1	73.0	73.8	73.5	76.3	76.0	78.0	9.6%	3.9%	5.7%
Over 55	33.1	32.4	32.7	31.6	29.6	29.6	29.7	29.1	28.9	-12.7%	-11.6%	-2.4%
Male	75.3	75.2	75.6	71.6	70.4	71.7	72.7	73.8	74.5	-1.1%	-1.5%	5.8%
15-24	60.1	61.9	64.2	57.9	57.3	60.7	62.3	65.5	67.9	13.0%	5.8%	18.5%
25-34	92.6	92.0	92.2	87.8	85.9	87.7	88.9	90.0	90.3	-2.5%	-2.1%	5.1%
35-44	94.1	94.5	94.4	90.4	89.8	91.4	92.4	92.6	93.4	-0.7%	-1.1%	4.0%
45-54	92.4	91.7	91.6	88.6	88.9	87.6	89.3	90.2	90.8	-1.7%	-0.9%	2.1%
Over 55	49.3	48.3	47.8	45.9	43.1	42.9	42.5	42.0	41.1	-16.6%	-14.0%	-4.6%
Female	45.2	46.9	51.4	50.4	50.5	51.5	52.9	54.2	55.3	22.3%	7.6%	9.5%
15-24	53.5	54.5	59.6	57.1	57.2	59.4	61.2	62.7	64.8	21.1%	8.7%	13.3%
25-34	53.6	58.5	64.4	64.4	65.5	66.6	67.1	71.7	71.3	33.0%	10.7%	8.9%
35-44	55.6	58.1	66.7	66.1	67.1	67.8	69.0	71.5	73.1	31.5%	9.6%	8.9%
45-54	50.4	53.1	58.4	57.3	58.7	59.4	63.3	61.8	65.3	29.6%	11.8%	11.2%
Over 55	19.4	19.2	20.3	19.8	18.4	18.7	19.5	18.5	18.8	-3.1%	-7.4%	2.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001

TABLE 2D - Employment to Population Ratios, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Canada, 1976 - 1987
(in %)

	1976	1978	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes	56.7	57.5	59.9	57.0	56.7	57.4	58.4	59.4	60.3	6.3%	0.7%	6.3%
15-24	54.5	55.1	58.8	53.4	52.9	54.8	56.3	58.2	59.7	9.5%	1.5%	12.9%
25-34	69.9	71.6	74.7	71.4	71.0	71.8	73.3	75.3	76.2	9.0%	2.0%	7.3%
35-44	71.1	72.8	76.2	74.2	74.1	75.2	76.2	77.5	78.5	10.4%	3.0%	5.9%
45-54	67.1	68.0	70.8	68.9	69.5	69.2	70.8	71.1	72.9	8.6%	3.0%	4.9%
Over 55	30.5	30.1	29.6	28.4	27.7	27.2	26.7	26.0	25.7	-15.7%	-13.2%	-7.2%
Male	72.7	72.2	72.9	68.5	67.4	68.0	68.7	69.5	70.1	-3.6%	-3.8%	4.0%
15-24	58.9	59.3	62.1	54.7	53.7	56.3	57.3	59.7	61.4	4.2%	-1.1%	14.3%
25-34	90.5	89.8	89.6	84.3	82.4	82.9	84.3	85.1	86.0	-5.0%	-4.0%	4.4%
35-44	92.3	91.7	91.9	88.2	87.4	87.7	88.6	88.8	89.2	-3.4%	-2.9%	2.1%
45-54	89.2	88.6	88.9	85.6	85.3	84.4	85.1	86.0	86.9	-2.6%	-2.2%	1.9%
Over 55	46.1	45.0	43.8	41.8	40.4	39.6	38.8	37.9	36.8	-20.2%	-16.0%	-8.9%
Female	41.4	43.3	47.4	46.1	46.5	47.3	48.5	49.7	50.9	22.9%	7.4%	9.5%
15-24	50.0	50.8	55.5	52.2	52.1	53.3	55.2	56.6	58.0	16.0%	4.5%	11.3%
25-34	49.3	53.5	60.1	58.7	59.9	61.0	62.6	65.6	66.6	35.1%	10.8%	11.2%
35-44	49.9	53.8	60.4	60.1	60.8	62.8	63.9	66.2	68.0	36.3%	12.6%	11.8%
45-54	45.6	47.7	52.6	52.1	53.5	54.0	56.5	56.2	59.0	29.4%	12.2%	10.3%
Over 55	17.0	17.3	17.7	17.2	17.0	16.9	16.6	16.1	16.4	-3.5%	-7.3%	-3.5%

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001

TABLE 3A - Numbers Unemployed, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987
(in thousands)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes	59.7	76.7	72.8	62.9	58.9	57.8	89.4	107.3	99.1	90.0	75.6	57.7	-3.4%	-0.2%	-46.2%
15-24	22.8	32.1	31.8	26.2	25.3	26.6	32.8	37.4	37.2	31.5	26.3	19.0	-16.7%	-28.6%	-49.2%
25-34	18.0	18.4	18.1	16.0	14.2	14.0	25.6	30.1	26.9	23.4	20.0	15.2	-15.6%	8.6%	-49.5%
35-44	8.4	10.7	8.3	8.0	7.1	7.0	13.2	16.7	15.4	14.6	11.3	10.4	23.8%	48.6%	-37.7%
45-54	6.7	10.1	8.8	7.5	6.2	5.4	10.0	12.5	11.4	10.8	8.7	6.9	3.0%	27.8%	-44.8%
Over 55	3.8	5.4	5.8	5.2	6.1	4.8	7.8	10.6	8.2	9.7	9.3	6.3	65.8%	31.3%	-40.6%
Male	33.4	40.7	38.3	32.2	30.7	31.5	50.3	62.3	56.6	49.0	43.7	30.9	-7.5%	-1.9%	-50.4%
15-24	13.5	16.6	16.6	14.0	12.5	14.9	19.1	21.1	22.1	18.4	15.4	10.5	-22.2%	-29.5%	-50.2%
25-34	9.3	9.7	9.2	6.8	7.4	7.5	12.5	17.2	15.0	11.2	12.7	8.8	-5.4%	17.3%	-48.8%
35-44	4.8	5.1	3.7	4.5	3.8	3.4	8.1	9.9	8.1	7.5	5.8	4.9	2.1%	44.1%	-50.5%
45-54	3.7	6.0	4.5	3.7	3.4	2.7	5.6	7.1	6.1	5.6	3.7	3.0	-18.9%	11.1%	-57.7%
Over 55	2.1	3.3	4.3	3.2	3.6	3.0	5.0	7.0	5.3	6.3	6.1	3.7	76.2%	23.3%	-47.1%
Female	26.2	35.8	34.5	30.5	28.1	26.3	39.1	44.8	42.7	41.3	31.8	26.8	2.3%	1.9%	-40.2%
15-24	9.3	15.4	15.1	12.1	12.8	11.6	13.8	16.2	15.1	13.1	10.9	8.4	-9.7%	-27.6%	-48.1%
25-34	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.2	6.7	6.6	13.0	12.9	12.0	12.3	7.3	6.3	-27.6%	-4.5%	-51.2%
35-44	3.6	5.7	4.7	3.5	3.2	3.6	5.2	6.7	7.3	7.1	5.5	5.5	52.8%	52.8%	-17.9%
45-54	3.0	4.0	4.3	3.8	2.8	2.7	4.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	3.9	30.0%	44.4%	-26.4%
Over 55	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.7	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.1	2.7	68.8%	50.0%	-27.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 3B - Numbers Unemployed, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987
(in thousands)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes	75.7	95.5	93.1	79.2	80.6	82.8	137.7	156.2	135.8	121.1	100.7	84.7	11.9%	2.3%	-45.8%
15-24	30.6	41.6	42.1	34.6	35.7	39.1	53.7	58.3	51.9	42.6	36.0	28.3	-7.5%	-27.6%	-51.5%
25-34	21.9	22.0	21.9	19.0	18.3	19.7	36.5	41.5	34.8	31.2	26.9	22.4	2.3%	13.7%	-46.0%
35-44	10.8	13.0	11.1	9.9	10.9	10.0	21.3	24.9	22.3	20.7	15.8	14.5	34.3%	45.0%	-41.8%
45-54	7.9	12.2	10.9	9.4	8.6	8.3	15.9	17.5	15.9	14.6	10.5	11.1	40.5%	33.7%	-36.6%
Over 55	4.5	6.7	7.1	6.3	7.1	5.7	10.3	14.0	10.9	12.0	11.5	8.4	86.7%	47.4%	-40.0%
Male	41.0	50.0	48.6	39.9	40.8	42.5	76.0	86.9	75.1	62.7	55.5	43.3	5.6%	1.9%	-50.2%
15-24	17.7	22.3	22.4	18.6	18.0	21.7	31.9	33.1	31.2	24.2	20.2	16.4	-7.3%	-24.4%	-50.5%
25-34	10.7	10.9	10.8	7.7	9.0	9.2	17.5	21.7	17.8	14.3	15.3	12.3	15.0%	33.7%	-43.3%
35-44	5.8	5.8	4.7	5.2	5.3	4.0	11.3	13.2	10.9	9.6	7.7	6.2	6.9%	55.0%	-53.0%
45-54	4.2	6.9	5.5	4.7	4.3	4.1	8.4	9.8	8.0	7.3	4.8	4.5	7.1%	9.8%	-54.1%
Over 55	2.6	4.1	5.2	3.7	4.2	3.5	6.9	9.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	3.9	50.0%	11.4%	-57.1%
Female	34.6	45.6	44.7	39.4	39.8	40.2	61.6	69.3	60.7	58.3	45.2	41.3	19.4%	2.7%	-40.4%
15-24	12.8	19.3	19.7	16.0	17.7	17.4	21.9	25.2	20.7	18.4	15.7	11.9	-7.0%	-31.6%	-52.8%
25-34	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.3	9.3	10.5	19.0	19.8	17.0	16.9	11.6	10.0	-10.7%	-4.8%	-49.5%
35-44	5.0	7.2	6.4	4.7	5.6	5.9	10.0	11.7	11.4	11.0	8.1	8.4	68.0%	42.4%	-28.2%
45-54	3.7	5.3	5.4	4.8	4.4	4.2	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.3	5.8	6.6	78.4%	57.1%	-14.3%
Over 55	1.9	2.7	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	3.3	4.9	3.7	4.7	4.0	4.4	131.6%	100.0%	-10.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 30- Numbers Unemployed, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Canada, 1976 - 1987
(in thousands)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes	726	849	908	836	865	898	1314	1448	1399	1328	1236	1167	60.7%	30.0%	-19.4%
15-24	348	406	420	388	404	407	555	579	518	473	434	386	10.9%	-5.2%	-33.3%
25-34	168	193	217	203	209	232	351	407	410	393	371	345	105.4%	48.7%	-15.2%
35-44	91	106	117	106	111	121	197	224	230	226	217	217	138.5%	79.3%	-3.1%
45-54	72	87	93	84	88	86	128	141	145	136	125	131	81.9%	52.3%	-7.1%
Over 55	47	57	61	55	54	53	84	98	97	100	89	88	87.2%	66.0%	-10.2%
Male	404	473	500	449	476	494	778	859	802	750	690	634	56.9%	28.3%	-26.2%
15-24	198	229	237	214	225	233	331	345	297	275	249	220	11.1%	-5.6%	-36.2%
25-34	87	103	111	103	112	118	205	240	232	213	204	182	109.2%	54.2%	-24.2%
35-44	48	54	58	51	58	61	108	124	124	118	110	110	129.2%	80.3%	-11.3%
45-54	40	48	52	45	47	48	76	84	82	76	68	68	70.0%	41.7%	-19.0%
Over 55	31	39	40	36	35	36	57	66	67	68	59	54	74.2%	50.0%	-18.2%
Female	322	377	408	387	389	404	537	590	598	578	546	533	65.5%	31.9%	-9.7%
15-24	150	176	183	174	179	175	224	234	221	198	185	165	10.0%	-5.7%	-29.5%
25-34	81	90	105	101	97	114	146	167	178	181	167	163	101.2%	43.0%	-2.4%
35-44	43	52	59	55	53	60	88	100	107	108	107	108	151.2%	80.0%	8.0%
45-54	32	39	41	38	41	38	51	57	62	60	57	62	93.8%	63.2%	8.8%
Over 55	16	18	20	19	19	17	27	32	30	32	30	34	112.5%	100.0%	6.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 4A - Unemployment Rates, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987
(in %)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes	5.5	7.0	6.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	8.0	9.4	8.5	7.3	6.0	4.5	-18.2%	-10.0%	-52.1%
15-24	9.2	12.4	12.0	9.3	9.5	9.6	13.4	14.6	14.1	12.0	9.9	7.2	21.7%	-25.0%	-50.7%
25-34	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.1	4.6	4.7	8.1	9.7	8.6	7.0	5.5	4.3	-29.5%	-8.5%	-55.7%
35-44	4.0	5.1	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.2	6.5	7.4	6.4	5.6	4.4	3.8	-5.0%	18.7%	-48.6%
45-54	3.5	5.2	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.7	5.4	6.5	5.8	5.3	4.4	3.5	0.0%	29.6%	-46.2%
Over 55	2.7	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.9	3.1	4.7	6.8	5.5	5.7	5.6	3.7	37.0%	19.4%	-45.6%
Male	5.4	6.5	5.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	8.1	10.2	9.1	7.4	6.5	4.5	-16.7%	-8.2%	-55.9%
15-24	11.1	13.3	12.5	9.9	9.4	10.7	15.1	17.2	16.6	13.7	11.6	8.0	-27.9%	-25.2%	-53.5%
25-34	5.4	5.6	5.2	3.9	4.3	4.6	7.4	10.6	9.2	6.4	6.7	4.4	-18.5%	-4.3%	-58.5%
35-44	3.8	4.1	3.0	3.6	3.3	2.8	7.2	8.2	6.5	5.5	4.3	3.5	-7.9%	25.0%	-57.3%
45-54	3.1	5.1	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.3	5.1	6.8	5.5	4.9	3.3	2.7	-12.9%	17.4%	-60.3%
Over 55	2.4	3.8	4.6	3.1	3.5	2.9	4.8	6.9	5.5	6.2	5.8	3.5	45.8%	20.7%	-49.3%
Female	5.7	7.6	6.9	5.8	5.5	5.1	7.8	8.5	8.0	7.2	5.6	4.6	-19.3%	-9.8%	-45.9%
15-24	7.3	11.5	11.5	8.6	9.6	8.5	11.6	12.2	11.6	10.3	8.3	6.3	-13.7%	-25.9%	-48.4%
25-34	7.3	6.8	6.6	6.6	4.9	4.8	8.8	8.7	8.0	7.6	4.3	3.7	-49.3%	-22.9%	-57.5%
35-44	4.2	6.6	5.0	3.9	3.4	3.6	5.6	6.4	6.3	5.7	4.6	4.1	-2.4%	13.9%	-35.9%
45-54	4.1	5.3	5.1	4.3	3.3	3.2	5.7	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.7	4.6	12.2%	43.7%	-25.8%
Over 55	3.2	4.0	2.8	3.0	4.6	3.2	4.3	6.8	5.4	5.1	5.7	4.1	28.1%	28.1%	-39.7%
Female/Male Differential (Male=100)	105.6	116.9	116.9	120.8	114.6	104.1	96.3	83.3	87.9	97.3	86.2	102.2	-3.2%	-1.8%	22.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 4B - Unemployment Rates, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987
(in %)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes	5.5	6.8	6.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	8.3	9.2	7.8	6.8	5.5	4.5	-18.2%	-10.0%	-51.1%
15-24	9.3	12.2	11.8	9.2	9.4	9.7	14.2	15.1	13.2	11.0	9.3	7.2	-22.6%	-25.8%	-52.3%
25-34	5.8	5.6	5.4	4.7	4.1	4.3	7.6	8.7	7.1	6.4	5.1	4.2	-27.6%	-2.3%	-51.7%
35-44	3.8	4.5	3.7	3.2	3.4	2.8	6.0	6.6	5.6	5.1	3.8	3.5	-7.9%	25.0%	-47.0%
45-54	3.2	4.8	4.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	5.8	6.2	5.6	5.0	3.7	3.7	15.6%	23.3%	-40.3%
Over 55	2.7	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.6	2.8	4.7	6.9	5.[illegible]	5.5	5.4	3.7	38.0%	33.0%	-46.0%
Male	5.1	6.1	5.7	4.6	4.5	4.6	8.2	9.3	7.9	6.5	5.5	4.3	-15.7%	-6.5%	-53.8%
15-24	10.9	13.0	12.4	9.8	9.4	10.5	16.2	17.4	15.5	12.2	10.3	8.1	-25.7%	-22.9%	-53.4%
25-34	4.7	4.7	4.7	3.4	3.7	3.6	6.6	8.5	6.9	5.6	5.5	4.4	-6.4%	22.2%	-48.2%
35-44	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.0	5.8	6.3	5.1	4.4	3.5	2.8	-15.2%	40.0%	-55.6%
45-54	2.7	4.4	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.5	5.2	6.0	4.8	4.4	2.9	2.6	-3.7%	4.0%	-56.7%
Over 55	2.4	3.7	4.6	2.9	3.3	2.6	5.0	6.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	2.6	8.3%	0.0%	-61.8%
Female	6.1	7.7	7.2	5.9	5.7	5.5	8.5	9.0	7.7	7.2	5.5	4.9	-19.7%	-10.9%	-45.6%
15-24	7.7	11.4	11.3	8.6	9.3	8.9	12.1	12.8	10.8	9.8	8.3	6.4	-16.9%	-28.1%	-50.0%
25-34	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.3	4.7	5.1	8.7	8.8	7.3	7.3	4.7	4.1	-44.6%	-19.6%	-53.4%
35-44	4.4	6.3	5.2	3.7	4.2	3.7	6.3	6.9	6.3	6.0	4.2	4.3	-2.3%	16.2%	-37.7%
45-54	3.9	5.6	5.2	4.2	3.8	3.7	6.8	6.4	6.6	5.8	4.9	5.0	28.2%	35.1%	-21.9%
Over 55	3.2	4.5	3.1	3.5	4.1	3.2	4.3	7.0	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.3	66.4%	66.4%	-23.9%
Female/Male Differential (Male=100)	119.6	126.2	126.3	128.3	126.7	119.6	103.7	96.8	97.5	110.8	100.0	114.0	-4.7%	-4.7%	17.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, unpublished data, Labour Force Survey (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 4C - Unemployment Rate, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Ontario, 1976 - 1987
(in %)

	1976	1978	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes	6.2	7.2	6.6	9.8	10.4	9.1	8.0	7.0	6.1	-1.6%	-7.6%	-41.3%
15-24	11.3	13.0	12.3	17.2	17.8	14.9	13.2	11.5	9.8	-13.3%	-20.3%	-44.9%
25-34	5.8	6.4	6.0	9.0	10.0	9.0	8.2	7.2	6.2	6.9%	3.3%	-38.0%
35-44	4.2	5.0	4.2	6.9	7.5	6.5	5.8	5.1	4.5	7.1%	7.1%	-40.0%
45-54	3.5	4.3	3.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.3	4.3	4.3	22.9%	13.2%	-33.8%
Over 55	3.2	4.2	3.6	5.8	6.8	6.0	5.8	5.1	4.7	46.9%	30.6%	-30.9%
Male	5.1	6.1	6.0	9.7	10.4	8.7	7.6	6.6	5.5	7.8%	-8.3%	-47.1%
15-24	11.4	13.4	13.4	19.6	20.3	16.3	14.8	12.3	10.6	-7.0%	-20.9%	-47.8%
25-34	4.1	4.9	4.8	8.5	10.0	8.3	7.1	6.9	5.6	36.6%	16.7%	-44.0%
35-44	3.2	3.1	3.3	6.6	6.9	5.6	4.8	4.1	3.4	6.2%	3.0%	-50.7%
45-54	2.6	3.4	3.2	6.0	6.0	5.5	4.5	3.5	3.2	23.1%	0.0%	-46.7%
Over 55	3.0	4.2	3.5	5.9	6.7	6.1	5.7	4.9	3.7	23.3%	5.7%	-44.8%
Female	7.8	8.8	7.4	9.8	10.3	9.6	8.6	7.5	6.9	-11.5%	-6.8%	-33.0%
15-24	11.1	12.7	11.2	14.7	15.2	13.5	11.5	10.7	9.0	-18.9%	-19.6%	-40.8%
25-34	8.6	8.6	7.5	9.7	10.1	9.9	9.4	7.5	7.0	-18.6%	-6.7%	-30.7%
35-44	5.8	7.9	5.5	7.4	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.2	5.7	-1.7%	3.6%	-30.5%
45-54	5.1	5.9	4.9	7.2	7.4	7.4	6.5	5.4	5.8	13.7%	18.4%	-21.6%
Over 55	3.8	4.1	3.7	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.5	6.5	71.1%	75.7%	8.3%
Female/Male Differential (Male=100)	152.9	144.3	123.3	101.0	99.0	110.3	113.2	113.6	125.5	-18.0%	1.7%	26.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001

TABLE 4D - Unemployment Rate, by Age and Sex, Annual Averages: Canada, 1976 - 1987
(in %)

	1976	1978	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes	7.1	8.3	7.5	11.0	11.9	11.3	10.5	9.6	8.9	25.4%	18.7%	-25.2%
15-24	12.7	14.5	13.2	18.8	19.9	17.9	16.5	15.2	13.7	7.9%	3.8%	-31.2%
25-34	6.3	7.4	7.0	10.5	11.8	11.6	10.8	9.9	9.0	42.9%	28.6%	-23.7%
35-44	4.8	5.7	5.1	7.9	8.5	8.3	7.8	7.2	6.9	43.8%	35.3%	-18.8%
45-54	4.2	5.3	4.7	7.0	7.6	7.8	7.2	6.5	6.5	54.8%	38.3%	-14.5%
Over 55	3.9	4.9	4.0	6.3	7.2	7.1	7.3	6.7	6.5	66.7%	62.5%	-9.7%
Male	6.3	7.5	7.0	11.1	12.1	11.2	10.3	9.4	8.5	34.9%	21.4%	-29.8%
15-24	13.2	15.0	14.1	21.1	22.4	19.4	18.2	16.5	14.8	12.1%	5.0%	-33.9%
25-34	5.1	6.2	6.0	10.4	12.1	11.5	10.4	9.7	8.6	68.6%	43.3%	-28.9%
35-44	3.9	4.6	4.3	7.4	8.1	7.7	7.1	6.5	6.2	59.0%	44.2%	-23.5%
45-54	3.6	4.6	4.2	6.7	7.4	7.3	6.7	5.9	5.8	61.1%	38.1%	-21.6%
Over 55	3.7	4.8	4.0	6.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	6.7	6.2	67.6%	55.0%	-15.1%
Female	8.4	9.6	8.3	10.9	11.6	11.4	10.7	9.9	9.4	11.9%	13.3%	-19.0%
15-24	12.1	13.8	12.3	16.1	17.0	16.2	14.6	13.8	12.5	3.3%	1.6%	-26.5%
25-34	8.4	9.4	8.4	10.5	11.5	11.7	11.5	10.1	9.6	14.3%	14.3%	-16.5%
35-44	6.4	7.6	6.3	8.7	9.2	9.2	8.8	8.2	7.8	21.9%	23.8%	-15.2%
45-54	5.4	6.5	5.5	7.4	8.0	8.5	7.8	7.4	7.6	40.7%	38.2%	-5.0%
Over 55	4.3	5.0	3.9	6.0	7.0	6.6	6.9	6.7	7.7	79.1%	97.4%	10.0%
Female/Male Differential (Male=100)	133.3	128.0	118.6	98.2	95.9	101.8	103.9	105.3	110.6	-17.1%	-6.7%	15.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001

TABLE 5A - Duration of Unemployment, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987
(in thousands)

	1976	1978	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes												
Less Than 5 Weeks	27	29	34	44	38	40	42	38	33	21.7%	-3.6%	-14.0%
5 - 13 Weeks	26	31	26	46	43	37	34	29	25	-3.6%	-2.6%	-41.7%
More Than 13 Weeks	20	30	20	45	72	56	44	34	27	34.0%	33.3%	-62.4%
Average Duration (in weeks)	11.6	14.1	11.2	13.4	19.6	19.5	15.4	14.7	14.0	21.0%	24.7%	-28.7%
Males												
Less Than 5 Weeks	15	15	16	24	19	20	20	19	17	16.6%	3.7%	-12.7%
5 - 13 Weeks	15	16	14	24	23	20	17	17	13	-11.4%	-4.2%	-43.0%
More Than 13 Weeks	11	16	11	27	43	34	26	20	13	20.6%	15.0%	-70.0%
Average Duration (in weeks)	11.7	14.3	12.0	14.2	21.2	21.1	16.9	15.4	13.7	16.8%	13.9%	-35.3%
Females												
Less Than 5 Weeks	13	14	18	20	19	19	22	19	15	19.5%	-15.8%	-20.5%
5 - 13 Weeks	11	15	12	22	20	17	17	12	12	6.7%	-1.0%	-39.8%
More Than 13 Weeks	9	14	9	18	28	23	18	14	14	49.3%	56.4%	-50.6%
Average Duration (in weeks)	11.4	14.0	10.4	12.3	17.7	17.7	13.8	13.7	14.2	24.8%	36.9%	-19.5%
15-24 Years Old												
Less Than 5 Weeks	12	16	18	21	18	19	20	17	15	22.4%	-16.9%	-18.8%
5 - 13 Weeks	46	15	13	18	18	16	12	11	8	-82.5%	-39.0%	-55.2%
More Than 13 Weeks	6	10	8	14	21	15	10	8	5	-13.0%	-37.0%	-75.7%
Average Duration (in weeks)	9.0	11.2	8.8	10.9	15.0	13.1	10.3	10.8	7.8	-13.3%	-11.1%	-47.8%
25-44 Years Old												
Less Than 5 Weeks	11	9	11	16	15	15	15	15	13	19.8%	13.5%	-11.9%
5 - 13 Weeks	11	11	9	20	18	15	15	13	11	1.4%	23.6%	-38.1%
More Than 13 Weeks	10	11	8	21	33	26	21	15	13	29.7%	55.2%	-60.0%
Average Duration (in weeks)	13.1	13.8	11.4	14.4	21.2	21.3	17.1	14.5	15.8	21.1%	38.6%	-25.3%
Over 45 Years Old												
Less Than 5 Weeks	5	4	5	7	5	6	5	6	4	-19.2%	-24.1%	-22.0%
5 - 13 Weeks	6	5	6	8	7	6	7	5	6	5.3%	7.1%	-16.7%
More Than 13 Weeks	5	9	5	10	19	15	13	11	10	109.8%	92.3%	-46.4%
Average Duration (in weeks)	14.3	21.9	17.6	16.0	25.1	28.2	20.5	21.3	19.5	36.4%	11.0%	-22.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001

TABLE 5B - Duration of Unemployment, Annual Averages: Ontario, 1976 - 1987
(in thousands)

	1976	1978	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes												
Less Than 5 Weeks	81	90	102	129	113	121	115	110	99	22.2%	-2.9%	-12.4%
5 - 13 Weeks	79	92	88	140	127	115	110	98	90	13.9%	2.3%	-29.1%
More Than 13 Weeks	70	106	93	162	124	177	151	126	110	57.1%	18.3%	-11.3%
Average Duration (in weeks)	12.6	15.2	14	15.4	20.4	19.2	17.9	16.5	16.1	27.8%	15.0%	-21.1%
Males												
Less Than 5 Weeks	42	46	53	72	61	62	58	55	50	19.0%	-5.7%	-18.0%
5 - 13 Weeks	40	49	47	79	69	63	58	53	45	12.5%	-4.3%	-34.8%
More Than 13 Weeks	34	53	51	97	136	100	85	69	55	61.8%	7.8%	-59.6%
Average Duration (in weeks)	12.3	15.2	14.6	15.9	21.5	20.1	18.8	17.3	16.6	35.0%	13.7%	-22.8%
Females												
Less Than 5 Weeks	39	45	50	57	52	59	57	55	49	25.6%	-2.0%	-5.8%
5 - 13 Weeks	39	43	42	61	57	52	52	45	45	15.4%	7.1%	-21.1%
More Than 13 Weeks	36	54	42	65	88	78	66	57	55	52.8%	31.0%	-37.5%
Average Duration (in weeks)	12.9	15.3	13.3	14.9	18.9	18.2	16.9	15.7	15.6	20.9%	17.3%	-17.5%
15-24 Years Old												
Less Than 5 Weeks	41	48	52	59	55	57	54	50	45	9.8%	-13.5%	-18.2%
5 - 13 Weeks	39	45	44	64	55	49	45	38	35	-10.3%	-20.5%	-36.4%
More Than 13 Weeks	27	40	36	61	78	52	41	36	24	-11.1%	-33.3%	-69.2%
Average Duration (in weeks)	10.7	12.7	12.0	13.5	17.1	14.2	12.5	12.4	10.8	0.9%	-10.0%	-36.8%
25-44 Years Old												
Less Than 5 Weeks	29	31	37	49	43	47	44	46	40	37.9%	8.1%	-7.0%
5 - 13 Weeks	28	34	32	54	52	47	47	45	40	42.9%	25.0%	-23.1%
More Than 13 Weeks	29	42	36	67	98	84	73	60	56	93.1%	55.6%	-42.9%
Average Duration (in weeks)	13.6	15.5	14.5	16.1	21.5	21.0	21.0	17.2	17.6	29.4%	21.4%	-18.1%
Over 45 Years Old												
Less Than 5 Weeks	11	12	13	21	15	17	16	14	13	18.2%	0.0%	-13.3%
5 - 13 Weeks	12	14	12	22	19	19	18	15	16	33.3%	33.3%	-15.8%
More Than 13 Weeks	15	24	20	34	48	41	37	31	29	93.3%	45.0%	-39.6%
Average Duration (in weeks)	15.9	21.5	18.6	18.5	25.3	25.4	23.7	23.4	22.3	40.3%	19.9%	-11.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001

TABLE 5C - Duration of Unemployment, Annual Averages: Canada, 1976 - 1987
(in thousands)

	1976	1978	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Both Sexes												
Less than 5 Weeks	231	267	298	357	333	362	349	346	326	41.1%	9.4%	-2.1%
5 - 13 Weeks	224	272	265	387	376	365	347	331	312	39.3%	17.7%	-17.0%
More Than 13 Weeks	243	338	304	541	710	644	603	532	501	106.2%	64.8%	-29.4%
Average Duration (in weeks)	13.9	15.5	15.1	17.3	21.8	21.6	21.6	20.3	20.5	47.5%	35.8%	-6.0%
Males												
Less than 5 Weeks	126	143	158	203	184	195	186	183	172	36.5%	8.9%	-6.5%
5 - 13 Weeks	126	155	148	228	217	207	193	186	166	31.7%	12.2%	-23.5%
More Than 13 Weeks	138	187	173	333	445	386	357	309	283	105.1%	63.6%	-36.4%
Average Duration (in weeks)	14.1	15.7	15.9	17.9	23.1	22.9	23.1	21.5	22.1	56.7%	39.0%	-4.3%
Females												
Less than 5 Weeks	104	124	140	154	149	166	163	164	154	48.1%	10.0%	3.4%
5 - 13 Weeks	98	118	117	159	159	158	154	145	146	49.0%	24.8%	-8.2%
More Than 13 Weeks	105	151	132	209	266	259	246	222	218	107.6%	65.2%	-18.0%
Average Duration (in weeks)	13.6	15.3	14.2	16.4	19.9	19.8	19.7	18.8	18.6	36.8%	31.0%	-6.5%
15-24 Years Old												
Less than 5 Weeks	121	138	148	163	157	160	155	150	139	14.9%	-6.1%	-11.5%
5 - 13 Weeks	115	133	128	177	165	151	141	129	115	0.0%	-10.2%	-30.3%
More Than 13 Weeks	102	137	119	205	247	197	168	146	122	19.6%	2.5%	-50.6%
Average Duration (in weeks)	12.2	13.4	13.0	15.4	18.4	16.8	15.8	14.5	14.3	17.2%	10.0%	-22.3%
25-44 Years Old												
Less than 5 Weeks	79	92	111	144	132	153	148	152	142	79.7%	27.9%	7.6%
5 - 13 Weeks	75	99	102	154	159	160	158	155	147	96.0%	44.1%	-7.5%
More Than 13 Weeks	93	130	126	237	326	313	298	268	260	179.6%	106.3%	-20.2%
Average Duration (in weeks)	14.7	16.0	15.9	18.0	23.1	23.0	23.1	21.4	21.6	46.9%	35.8%	-6.5%
Over 45 Years Old												
Less than 5 Weeks	31	37	39	51	44	48	45	45	45	45.2%	15.4%	2.3%
5 - 13 Weeks	33	41	36	56	52	54	49	46	50	51.5%	38.9%	-3.8%
More Than 13 Weeks	48	71	59	99	138	134	137	118	119	147.9%	101.7%	-13.8%
Average Duration (in weeks)	17.3	20.1	19.3	20.4	26.7	27.9	29.6	29.0	28.6	65.3%	48.2%	7.1%

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001

TABLE 6A - Numbers Employed, by Industry, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987
(in thousands)

	1976	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
All Industries													
Both	1022.4	1073.7	1086.1	1097.1	1033.1	1034.0	1062.9	1142.0	1174.3	1220.7	19.4%	11.3%	18.1%
Male	590.9	610.5	607.5	609.7	571.1	550.4	568.7	611.2	633.6	654.7	10.8%	7.4%	18.9%
Female	431.5	463.1	478.5	487.4	462.0	483.5	494.2	530.7	540.6	566.0	31.2%	16.1%	17.1%
Manufacturing Total													
Both	247.8	260.0	271.8	280.0	250.7	241.4	247.7	261.8	266.6	263.7	6.4%	-5.8%	9.2%
Male	160.3	165.1	169.9	178.7	161.5	146.8	151.1	164.8	168.9	160.2	-0.1%	-10.4%	9.1%
Female	87.5	94.8	102.0	101.2	89.2	94.6	96.6	97.0	97.7	103.5	18.3%	2.3%	9.4%
Manufacturing Durable													
Both	141.3	147.1	144.2	153.5	143.6	139.9	143.7	147.4	153.2	141.5	0.1%	-7.8%	1.1%
Male	83.8	79.5	74.6	83.8	80.5	72.7	77.1	78.9	81.2	70.2	-16.2%	-16.2%	-3.4%
Female	57.5	67.6	69.6	69.7	63.0	67.1	66.5	68.5	71.9	71.3	24.0%	2.3%	6.3%
Manufacturing Non-Durable													
Both	106.5	112.9	127.6	126.4	107.1	101.6	104.1	114.4	113.4	122.2	14.7%	-3.3%	20.3%
Male	76.5	85.6	95.2	94.9	80.9	74.1	74.0	85.9	87.6	90.0	17.6%	-5.2%	21.5%
Female	30.0	27.3	32.4	31.5	26.2	27.5	30.1	28.5	25.8	32.3	7.7%	2.5%	17.5%
Construction													
Both	60.0	57.4	51.0	61.1	46.2	47.6	50.1	57.4	63.2	67.0	11.7%	9.7%	40.8%
Male	55.1	52.3	46.6	55.6	40.7	42.7	46.4	51.1	56.5	62.0	12.5%	11.5%	45.2%
Female	4.9	5.1	4.4	5.5	5.5	4.9	3.7	6.3	6.6	5.0	2.0%	-9.1%	2.0%
Transportation, Communication and Utilities													
Both	81.7	84.1	85.9	77.2	78.5	73.1	72.1	82.3	85.3	84.7	3.7%	9.7%	15.9%
Male	61.4	61.8	62.7	53.0	57.5	47.6	49.8	57.5	62.8	59.7	-2.8%	12.6%	25.4%
Female	20.3	22.3	23.2	24.2	21.0	25.6	22.3	24.8	22.5	24.9	22.7%	2.9%	-2.7%
Trade													
Both	181.6	198.5	176.0	174.5	174.3	166.2	177.2	189.1	193.9	208.6	14.9%	19.5%	25.5%
Male	102.4	113.3	97.9	93.4	96.1	89.9	95.8	99.5	108.9	114.1	11.4%	22.2%	26.9%
Female	79.1	85.2	78.2	81.1	78.2	76.3	81.4	89.6	84.9	94.5	19.5%	16.5%	23.9%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate													
Both	90.6	96.4	106.4	102.9	97.1	95.7	100.7	103.2	108.0	122.1	34.8%	18.7%	27.6%
Male	38.1	40.4	42.4	40.2	38.7	39.3	42.2	41.6	41.8	50.5	32.5%	25.6%	28.5%
Female	52.5	56.0	64.0	62.7	58.4	56.5	58.4	61.7	66.3	71.6	36.4%	14.2%	26.7%
Community, Business and Personal Services													
Both	299.0	309.5	332.5	342.7	330.2	355.2	355.8	382.4	393.3	411.6	37.7%	20.1%	15.9%
Male	133.5	136.3	150.7	154.0	144.9	155.8	149.3	159.7	159.4	174.7	30.9%	13.4%	12.1%
Female	165.5	173.1	181.8	188.6	185.3	199.4	206.5	222.7	233.9	237.0	43.2%	25.7%	18.9%
Public Administration													
Both	57.6	62.3	56.1	53.0	51.7	51.5	56.2	61.2	58.3	59.1	2.6%	11.5%	14.8%
Male	37.4	37.2	34.1	31.6	29.1	26.5	32.3	35.0	32.7	32.2	-13.9%	1.9%	21.5%
Female	20.3	25.1	22.0	21.4	22.6	25.0	23.9	26.2	25.6	26.9	32.5%	25.7%	7.6%

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, unpublished data (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 6B - Numbers Employed, by Industry, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987
(in thousands)

	1976	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
All Industries													
Both	1339.9	1412.8	1540.8	1624.7	1567.4	1573.6	1632.4	1669.3	1724.1	1789.6	33.6%	10.1%	13.7%
Male	790.5	817.9	874.7	921.5	883.2	861.9	896.9	912.0	947.4	982.7	24.3%	6.6%	14.0%
Female	549.3	594.9	666.0	703.2	684.2	711.7	735.5	757.2	776.8	806.9	46.9%	14.7%	13.4%
Manufacturing Total													
Both	342.1	350.4	406.7	434.9	393.2	380.4	402.2	400.5	409.6	414.3	21.1%	-4.7%	8.9%
Male	228.0	230.7	260.1	284.8	255.3	239.8	252.8	258.9	268.3	261.8	14.8%	-8.1%	9.2%
Female	114.0	119.7	146.6	150.1	137.9	140.6	149.4	141.6	141.3	152.4	33.7%	1.5%	8.4%
Manufacturing Durable													
Both	181.9	183.0	206.7	226.0	209.5	204.1	213.2	209.1	219.6	204.6	12.5%	-9.5%	0.2%
Male	110.6	104.0	112.1	127.9	118.1	112.0	118.7	117.3	121.0	105.3	-4.8%	-17.7%	-6.0%
Female	71.3	78.9	94.7	98.0	91.4	92.1	94.6	91.8	98.6	99.2	39.1%	1.2%	7.7%
Manufacturing Non-Durable													
Both	160.1	167.4	200.0	208.9	183.7	176.3	189.0	191.4	190.0	209.7	31.0%	0.4%	18.9%
Male	117.4	126.6	148.1	156.9	137.1	127.8	134.1	141.6	147.3	156.4	33.2%	-0.3%	22.4%
Female	42.7	40.8	51.9	52.0	46.5	48.5	54.9	49.8	42.7	53.2	24.6%	2.3%	9.7%
Construction													
Both	82.7	76.6	81.3	90.8	76.8	77.2	80.9	87.1	97.4	100.4	21.4%	10.6%	30.1%
Male	75.6	69.0	73.1	83.3	68.9	69.4	74.6	78.2	86.9	91.5	21.0%	9.8%	31.8%
Female	7.0	7.5	8.2	7.5	7.9	7.8	6.3	8.9	10.5	8.9	27.1%	18.7%	14.1%
Transportation, Communication and Utilities													
Both	108.5	113.6	126.8	121.5	121.7	116.0	118.1	125.7	132.0	130.4	20.2%	7.3%	12.4%
Male	83.0	84.1	94.1	85.8	88.9	78.7	83.0	89.0	94.7	92.5	11.4%	7.8%	17.5%
Female	25.5	29.5	32.7	35.8	32.8	37.3	35.0	36.8	37.3	37.9	48.6%	5.9%	1.6%
Trade													
Both	237.8	265.3	257.1	268.6	274.4	268.8	281.3	292.4	292.7	308.2	29.6%	14.7%	14.7%
Male	136.6	153.4	141.0	148.2	156.5	148.7	157.7	155.4	164.0	164.4	20.4%	10.9%	10.6%
Female	101.1	111.9	116.1	120.3	117.9	120.1	123.6	136.9	128.6	143.8	42.2%	19.5%	19.7%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate													
Both	108.8	119.2	136.0	138.3	140.5	134.4	149.1	139.2	151.0	186.9	71.8%	35.1%	39.1%
Male	45.8	50.3	55.6	54.1	55.5	57.1	64.4	55.3	62.2	73.5	60.5%	35.9%	28.7%
Female	63.0	68.9	80.4	84.3	85.0	77.3	84.6	83.8	88.8	98.4	56.2%	16.7%	27.3%
Community, Business and Personal Services													
Both	375.6	395.0	441.6	477.6	473.1	509.2	509.8	525.8	544.6	570.7	51.9%	19.5%	12.1%
Male	164.6	172.5	194.4	207.8	204.5	217.6	210.5	217.2	216.2	243.0	47.6%	16.9%	11.7%
Female	211.0	222.5	247.3	269.8	268.6	291.6	299.3	308.5	328.4	327.8	55.4%	21.5%	12.4%
Public Administration													
Both	74.9	78.7	75.3	79.0	76.0	73.6	78.8	87.8	83.5	82.5	10.1%	4.4%	12.1%
Male	50.3	48.3	47.2	49.6	45.6	41.7	45.7	51.4	48.2	48.3	-4.0%	-2.6%	15.8%
Female	24.5	30.5	28.1	29.4	30.4	31.9	33.1	36.4	35.3	34.1	39.2%	16.0%	6.9%

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, unpublished data (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 6C - Numbers Employed, by Industry, Annual Averages: Ontario, 1976 - 1987
(in thousands)

	1976	1978	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
All Industries												
Both Sexes	3643	3835	4171	4067	4096	4243	4402	4555	4706	29.2%	12.8%	14.9%
Male	2239	2318	2428	2332	2328	2411	2489	2566	2639	17.9%	8.7%	13.4%
Female	1403	1517	1744	1735	1768	1832	1914	1989	2067	47.3%	18.5%	16.9%
Manufacturing												
Both Sexes	909	940	1036	951	935	990	1007	1022	1038	14.2%	0.2%	11.0%
Male	665	693	750	682	655	698	718	721	734	10.4%	-2.1%	12.1%
Female	244	247	286	269	280	292	289	301	304	24.6%	6.3%	8.6%
Construction												
Both Sexes	230	226	216	206	203	219	231	253	274	19.1%	26.9%	35.0%
Male	214	207	197	185	183	200	206	228	248	15.9%	25.9%	35.5%
Female	17	18	19	21	19	19	25	25	26	52.9%	36.8%	36.8%
Transportation, Commun. & Utilities												
Both Sexes	271	285	300	292	290	294	309	322	316	16.6%	5.3%	9.0%
Male	216	223	227	218	214	218	233	239	233	7.9%	2.6%	8.9%
Female	55	62	73	74	75	76	76	83	83	50.9%	13.7%	10.7%
Trade												
Both Sexes	610	650	674	687	678	720	761	782	806	32.1%	19.6%	18.9%
Male	350	373	362	379	371	395	410	433	431	23.1%	19.1%	16.2%
Female	260	277	312	308	307	325	351	349	375	44.2%	20.2%	22.1%
Finance												
Both Sexes	217	232	247	250	250	272	255	274	302	39.2%	22.3%	20.8%
Male	90	98	96	98	102	111	101	112	121	34.4%	26.0%	18.6%
Female	127	134	151	152	147	161	154	163	181	42.5%	19.9%	23.1%
Service												
Both Sexes	973	1056	1221	1228	1287	1294	1367	1434	1504	54.6%	23.2%	16.9%
Male	395	412	471	470	503	488	513	532	570	44.3%	21.0%	13.3%
Female	577	644	750	759	784	806	854	902	934	61.9%	24.5%	19.1%
Public Administration												
Both Sexes	264	263	272	273	269	278	291	285	285	8.0%	4.8%	5.9%
Male	173	170	171	167	164	171	174	168	167	-3.5%	-2.3%	1.8%
Female	90	92	101	106	105	107	117	117	117	30.0%	15.8%	11.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001

TABLE 7A - Distribution of Employment, by Industry, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987

	1976	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
All Industries													
Both	1022.4	1073.7	1086.1	1097.1	1033.1	1034.0	1062.9	1142.0	1174.3	1220.7	19.4%	11.3%	18.1%
Male	590.9	610.5	607.5	609.7	571.1	550.4	568.7	611.2	633.6	654.7	10.8%	7.4%	18.9%
Female	431.5	463.1	478.5	487.4	462.0	483.5	494.2	530.7	540.6	566.0	31.2%	16.1%	17.1%
Manufacturing Total													
Both	24.2%	24.2%	25.0%	25.5%	24.3%	23.3%	23.3%	22.9%	22.7%	21.6%	-10.9%	-15.4%	-7.5%
Male	27.1%	27.0%	28.0%	29.3%	28.3%	26.7%	26.6%	27.0%	26.7%	24.5%	-9.8%	-16.5%	-8.3%
Female	20.3%	20.5%	21.3%	20.8%	19.3%	19.6%	19.5%	18.3%	18.1%	18.3%	-9.8%	-11.9%	-6.5%
Manufacturing Durable													
Both	13.8%	13.7%	13.3%	14.0%	13.9%	13.5%	13.5%	12.9%	13.0%	11.6%	-16.1%	-17.2%	-14.3%
Male	14.2%	13.0%	12.3%	13.7%	14.1%	13.2%	13.6%	12.9%	12.8%	10.7%	-24.4%	-22.0%	-18.8%
Female	13.3%	14.6%	14.5%	14.3%	13.6%	13.9%	13.5%	12.9%	13.3%	12.6%	-5.5%	-11.9%	-9.2%
Manufacturing Non-Durable													
Both	10.4%	10.5%	11.7%	11.5%	10.4%	9.8%	9.8%	10.0%	9.7%	10.0%	-3.9%	-13.1%	1.9%
Male	12.9%	14.0%	15.7%	15.6%	14.2%	13.5%	13.0%	14.1%	13.8%	13.7%	6.2%	-11.7%	2.1%
Female	7.0%	5.9%	6.8%	6.5%	5.7%	5.7%	6.1%	5.4%	4.8%	5.7%	-17.9%	-11.7%	0.3%
Construction													
Both	5.9%	5.3%	4.7%	5.6%	4.5%	4.6%	4.7%	5.0%	5.4%	5.5%	-6.5%	-1.4%	19.2%
Male	9.3%	8.6%	7.7%	9.1%	7.1%	7.8%	8.2%	8.4%	8.9%	9.5%	1.6%	3.8%	22.1%
Female	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%	-22.2%	-21.7%	-12.8%
Transportation, Communication and Utilities													
Both	8.0%	7.8%	7.9%	7.0%	7.6%	7.1%	6.8%	7.2%	7.3%	6.9%	-13.2%	-1.4%	-1.9%
Male	10.4%	10.1%	10.3%	8.7%	10.1%	8.6%	8.8%	9.4%	9.9%	9.1%	-12.2%	4.9%	5.4%
Female	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%	5.0%	4.5%	5.3%	4.5%	4.7%	4.2%	4.4%	-6.5%	-11.4%	-16.9%
Trade													
Both	17.8%	18.5%	16.2%	15.9%	16.9%	16.1%	16.7%	16.6%	16.5%	17.1%	-3.8%	7.4%	6.3%
Male	17.3%	18.6%	16.1%	15.3%	16.8%	16.3%	16.8%	16.3%	17.2%	17.4%	0.6%	13.8%	6.7%
Female	18.3%	18.4%	16.3%	16.6%	16.9%	15.8%	16.5%	16.9%	15.7%	16.7%	-8.9%	0.3%	5.8%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate													
Both	8.9%	9.0%	9.8%	9.4%	9.4%	9.3%	9.5%	9.0%	9.2%	10.0%	12.9%	6.6%	8.1%
Male	6.4%	6.6%	7.0%	6.6%	6.8%	7.1%	7.4%	6.8%	6.6%	7.7%	19.6%	17.0%	8.0%
Female	12.2%	12.1%	13.4%	12.9%	12.6%	11.7%	11.8%	11.6%	12.3%	12.7%	4.0%	-1.7%	8.3%
Community, Business and Personal Services													
Both	29.2%	28.8%	30.6%	31.2%	32.0%	34.4%	33.5%	33.5%	33.5%	33.7%	15.3%	7.9%	-1.8%
Male	22.6%	22.3%	24.8%	25.3%	25.4%	28.3%	26.3%	26.1%	25.2%	26.7%	18.1%	5.6%	-5.7%
Female	38.4%	37.4%	38.0%	38.7%	40.1%	41.2%	41.8%	42.0%	43.3%	41.9%	9.2%	8.2%	1.5%
Public Administration													
Both	5.6%	5.8%	5.2%	4.8%	5.0%	5.0%	5.3%	5.4%	5.0%	4.8%	-14.1%	0.2%	-2.8%
Male	6.3%	6.1%	5.6%	5.2%	5.1%	4.8%	5.7%	5.7%	5.2%	4.9%	-22.3%	-5.1%	2.2%
Female	4.7%	5.4%	4.6%	4.4%	4.9%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	4.8%	1.0%	8.2%	-8.1%

SOURCE: Compiled from Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, unpublished data (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 7B - Distribution of Employment, by industry, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987

	1976	1978	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
All Industries													
Both	1339.9	1412.8	1540.8	1624.7	1567.4	1573.6	1632.4	1669.3	1724.1	1789.6	33.6%	10.1%	13.7%
Male	790.5	817.9	874.7	921.5	883.2	861.9	896.9	912.0	947.4	982.7	24.3%	6.6%	14.0%
Female	549.3	594.9	666.0	703.2	684.2	711.7	735.5	757.2	776.8	806.9	46.9%	14.7%	13.4%
Manufacturing Total													
Both	25.5%	24.8%	26.4%	26.8%	25.1%	24.2%	24.6%	24.0%	23.8%	23.2%	-9.3%	-13.5%	-4.2%
Male	28.8%	28.2%	29.7%	30.9%	28.9%	27.8%	28.2%	28.4%	28.3%	26.6%	-7.6%	-13.8%	-4.2%
Female	20.8%	20.1%	22.0%	21.3%	20.2%	19.8%	20.3%	18.7%	18.2%	18.9%	-9.0%	-11.5%	-4.4%
Manufacturing Durable													
Both	13.6%	13.0%	13.4%	13.9%	13.4%	13.0%	13.1%	12.5%	12.7%	11.4%	-15.8%	-17.8%	-11.9%
Male	14.0%	12.7%	12.8%	13.9%	13.4%	13.0%	13.2%	12.9%	12.8%	10.7%	-23.4%	-22.8%	-17.5%
Female	13.0%	13.3%	14.2%	13.9%	13.4%	12.9%	12.9%	12.1%	12.7%	12.3%	-5.3%	-11.8%	-5.0%
Manufacturing Non-Durable													
Both	11.9%	11.8%	13.0%	12.9%	11.7%	11.2%	11.6%	11.5%	11.0%	11.7%	-1.9%	-8.9%	4.6%
Male	14.9%	15.5%	16.9%	17.0%	15.5%	14.8%	15.0%	15.5%	15.5%	15.9%	7.2%	-6.5%	7.3%
Female	7.8%	6.9%	7.8%	7.4%	6.8%	6.8%	7.5%	6.6%	5.5%	6.6%	-15.2%	-10.8%	-3.3%
Construction													
Both	6.2%	5.4%	5.3%	5.6%	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	5.2%	5.6%	5.6%	-9.1%	0.4%	14.4%
Male	9.6%	8.4%	8.4%	9.0%	7.8%	8.1%	8.3%	8.6%	9.2%	9.3%	-2.6%	3.0%	15.6%
Female	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	1.1%	-13.4%	3.4%	0.6%
Transportation, Communication and Utilities													
Both	8.1%	8.0%	8.2%	7.5%	7.8%	7.4%	7.2%	7.5%	7.7%	7.3%	-10.0%	-2.6%	-1.2%
Male	10.5%	10.3%	10.8%	9.3%	10.1%	9.1%	9.3%	9.8%	10.0%	9.4%	-10.4%	1.1%	3.1%
Female	4.6%	5.0%	4.9%	5.1%	4.8%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	1.2%	-7.7%	-10.4%
Trade													
Both	17.7%	18.8%	16.7%	16.5%	17.5%	17.1%	17.2%	17.5%	17.0%	17.2%	-3.0%	4.2%	0.8%
Male	17.3%	18.8%	16.1%	16.1%	17.7%	17.3%	17.6%	17.0%	17.3%	16.7%	-3.2%	4.0%	-3.0%
Female	18.4%	18.8%	17.4%	17.1%	17.2%	16.9%	16.8%	18.1%	16.6%	17.8%	-3.2%	4.2%	5.6%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate													
Both	8.1%	8.4%	8.8%	8.5%	9.0%	8.5%	9.1%	8.3%	8.8%	10.4%	28.6%	22.7%	22.3%
Male	5.8%	6.1%	6.4%	5.9%	6.3%	6.6%	7.2%	6.1%	6.6%	7.5%	29.1%	27.4%	12.9%
Female	11.5%	11.6%	12.1%	12.0%	12.4%	10.9%	11.5%	11.1%	11.4%	12.2%	6.3%	1.7%	12.3%
Community, Business and Personal Services													
Both	28.0%	28.0%	28.7%	29.4%	30.2%	32.4%	31.2%	31.5%	31.6%	31.9%	13.8%	8.5%	-1.4%
Male	20.8%	21.1%	22.2%	22.6%	23.2%	25.2%	23.5%	23.8%	22.8%	24.7%	18.8%	9.7%	-2.1%
Female	38.4%	37.4%	37.1%	38.4%	39.3%	41.0%	40.7%	40.7%	42.3%	40.6%	5.8%	5.9%	-0.8%
Public Administration													
Both	5.6%	5.6%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	4.8%	5.3%	4.8%	4.6%	-17.5%	-5.2%	-1.4%
Male	6.4%	5.9%	5.4%	5.4%	5.2%	4.8%	5.1%	5.6%	5.1%	4.9%	-22.8%	-8.7%	1.6%
Female	4.5%	5.1%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	4.5%	4.5%	4.8%	4.5%	4.2%	-5.3%	1.1%	-5.7%

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, unpublished data (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 7C - Distribution of Employment, by Industry, Annual Averages: Ontario, 1976 - 1987

	1976	1978	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
All Industries												
Both Sexes	3643	3835	4171	4067	4096	4243	4402	4555	4706	29.2%	12.8%	14.9%
Male	2239	2318	2428	2332	2328	2411	2489	2566	2639	17.9%	8.7%	13.4%
Female	1403	1517	1744	1735	1768	1832	1914	1989	2067	47.3%	18.5%	16.9%
Manufacturing												
Both Sexes	25.0%	24.5%	24.8%	23.4%	22.8%	23.3%	22.9%	22.4%	22.1%	-11.6%	-11.2%	-3.4%
Male	29.7%	29.9%	30.9%	29.2%	28.1%	29.0%	28.8%	28.1%	27.8%	-6.4%	-10.0%	-1.1%
Female	17.4%	16.3%	16.4%	15.5%	15.8%	15.9%	15.1%	15.1%	14.7%	-15.4%	-10.3%	-7.1%
Construction												
Both Sexes	6.3%	5.9%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%	5.2%	5.6%	5.8%	-7.8%	12.4%	17.5%
Male	9.6%	8.9%	8.1%	7.9%	7.9%	8.3%	8.3%	8.9%	9.4%	-1.7%	15.8%	19.5%
Female	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	3.8%	15.5%	17.0%
Transportation, Commun. & Utilities												
Both Sexes	7.4%	7.4%	7.2%	7.2%	7.1%	6.9%	7.0%	7.1%	6.7%	-9.7%	-6.6%	-5.2%
Male	9.6%	9.6%	9.3%	9.3%	9.2%	9.0%	9.4%	9.3%	8.8%	-8.5%	-5.6%	-4.0%
Female	3.9%	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.2%	4.0%	2.4%	-4.1%	-5.3%
Trade												
Both Sexes	16.7%	16.9%	16.2%	16.9%	16.6%	17.0%	17.3%	17.2%	17.1%	2.3%	6.0%	3.5%
Male	15.6%	16.1%	14.9%	16.3%	15.9%	16.4%	16.5%	16.9%	16.3%	4.5%	9.5%	2.5%
Female	18.5%	18.3%	17.9%	17.8%	17.4%	17.7%	18.3%	17.5%	18.1%	-2.1%	1.4%	4.5%
Finance												
Both Sexes	6.0%	6.0%	5.9%	6.1%	6.1%	6.4%	5.8%	6.0%	6.4%	7.7%	8.4%	5.1%
Male	4.0%	4.2%	4.0%	4.2%	4.4%	4.6%	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	14.1%	16.0%	4.6%
Female	9.1%	8.8%	8.7%	8.8%	8.3%	8.8%	8.0%	8.2%	8.8%	-3.3%	1.1%	5.3%
Service												
Both Sexes	26.7%	27.5%	29.3%	30.2%	31.4%	30.5%	31.1%	31.5%	32.0%	19.7%	9.2%	1.7%
Male	17.6%	17.8%	19.4%	20.2%	21.6%	20.2%	20.6%	20.7%	21.6%	22.4%	11.3%	0.0%
Female	41.1%	42.5%	43.0%	43.7%	44.3%	44.0%	44.6%	45.3%	45.2%	9.9%	5.1%	1.9%
Public Administration												
Both Sexes	7.2%	6.9%	6.5%	6.7%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.3%	6.1%	-16.4%	-7.1%	-7.8%
Male	7.7%	7.3%	7.0%	7.2%	7.0%	7.1%	7.0%	6.5%	6.3%	-18.1%	-10.1%	-10.2%
Female	6.4%	6.1%	5.8%	6.1%	5.9%	5.8%	6.1%	5.9%	5.7%	-11.8%	-2.3%	-4.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001

TABLE 8A - Numbers Employed, by Occupation, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987
(in thousands)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
All Occupations															
Both	1022.4	1024.0	1073.7	1127.9	1086.1	1097.1	1033.1	1034.0	1062.9	1142.0	1174.3	1220.7	19.4%	11.3%	18.1%
Male	590.9	586.9	610.5	633.1	607.5	609.7	571.1	550.4	568.7	611.2	633.6	654.7	10.8%	7.4%	18.9%
Female	431.5	437.0	463.1	494.7	478.5	487.4	462.0	483.5	494.2	530.7	540.6	566.0	31.2%	16.1%	17.1%
Managerial and Administrative															
Both	90.5	96.9	109.5	110.8	111.2	115.8	104.0	116.0	147.1	161.4	176.9	188.9	108.7%	63.1%	62.8%
Male	67.5	69.2	78.3	74.0	73.0	75.8	66.5	73.4	87.9	101.7	106.5	110.5	63.7%	45.8%	50.5%
Female	23.1	27.6	31.2	36.9	38.2	40.0	37.4	42.6	59.1	59.6	70.3	78.4	239.4%	96.0%	84.0%
Other Professionals															
Both	160.9	170.5	160.4	171.4	175.6	178.9	181.7	194.4	186.1	211.8	200.2	212.7	32.2%	18.9%	9.4%
Male	87.3	88.6	87.7	92.0	95.0	94.6	95.1	98.0	93.8	108.3	94.3	105.0	20.3%	11.0%	7.1%
Female	73.7	81.9	72.6	79.5	80.6	84.3	86.6	96.4	92.3	103.5	105.9	107.7	46.1%	27.8%	11.7%
Clerical															
Both	235.8	243.2	246.2	257.2	241.0	242.6	226.0	222.4	222.9	244.1	236.9	244.5	3.7%	0.8%	9.9%
Male	57.0	59.9	57.9	65.6	56.8	58.5	51.3	50.4	53.3	57.2	57.8	54.5	-4.4%	-6.8%	8.1%
Female	178.8	183.2	188.3	191.6	184.2	184.1	174.6	172.0	169.6	186.9	179.1	190.0	6.3%	3.2%	10.5%
Sales															
Both	116.4	114.7	119.7	124.2	112.8	109.9	114.7	108.9	101.5	102.4	111.8	115.5	-0.8%	5.1%	6.1%
Male	73.6	73.1	74.5	72.1	68.0	65.8	67.4	63.1	58.2	50.9	62.1	63.9	-13.2%	-2.9%	1.3%
Female	42.8	41.6	45.2	52.1	44.8	44.1	47.3	45.8	43.2	51.6	49.7	51.6	20.6%	17.0%	12.7%
Service															
Both	125.0	117.4	131.6	142.8	137.2	144.6	131.3	134.3	134.0	141.6	142.4	141.3	13.0%	-2.3%	5.2%
Male	71.3	70.0	71.7	77.5	77.1	77.3	71.0	71.8	69.4	72.6	72.6	68.0	-4.6%	-12.0%	-5.3%
Female	53.7	47.4	60.0	65.3	60.1	67.3	60.3	62.6	64.6	69.0	69.8	73.3	36.5%	8.9%	17.1%

TABLE 8A - Numbers Employed, by Occupation, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987 (continued)
(in thousands)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Processing															
Both	27.7	22.4	29.0	26.8	28.8	25.2	24.9	27.6	26.1	27.0	27.4	26.1	-5.8%	3.6%	-5.4%
Male	20.3	17.6	21.8	19.4	20.5	18.4	17.8	21.0	17.6	20.1	20.7	19.9	-2.0%	8.2%	-5.2%
Female	7.4	4.7	7.3	7.5	8.3	6.8	7.1	6.7	8.5	6.9	6.7	6.1	-17.6%	-10.3%	-9.0%
Machining															
Both	28.1	27.6	29.7	31.3	26.9	27.5	22.0	19.6	21.6	23.1	17.2	23.8	-15.3%	-13.5%	21.4%
Male	25.4	24.6	25.2	28.0	23.7	25.8	19.8	17.7	18.4	22.1	15.6	21.9	-13.8%	-15.1%	23.7%
Female	2.7	3.0	4.4	3.4	3.1	1.7	2.2	1.9	3.1	1.0	1.6	1.9	-29.6%	11.8%	0.0%
Product Fabrication, Assembly and Repair															
Both	100.2	101.4	108.5	123.2	116.8	115.4	108.2	95.6	99.1	100.0	108.0	111.6	11.4%	-3.3%	16.7%
Male	66.2	69.5	71.1	82.7	76.3	74.4	76.1	58.2	64.2	63.7	74.7	78.2	18.1%	5.1%	34.4%
Female	34.0	31.8	37.3	40.5	40.5	41.0	32.0	37.4	35.0	36.3	33.4	33.4	-1.8%	-18.5%	-10.7%
Construction Trades															
Both	55.9	48.3	52.9	53.5	49.8	55.6	40.6	38.9	46.1	46.9	58.1	64.2	14.8%	15.5%	65.0%
Male	55.6	47.3	52.6	53.1	49.0	54.9	39.8	38.0	45.5	46.1	57.0	63.1	13.5%	14.9%	66.1%
Female	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	266.7%	83.3%	22.2%
Transportation Equipment Operation															
Both	31.6	31.6	31.4	30.3	30.8	28.2	29.1	25.5	26.6	30.2	31.2	30.6	-3.2%	8.5%	20.0%
Male	30.6	30.7	31.0	28.6	30.2	27.1	27.8	24.0	24.9	28.7	30.4	28.4	-7.2%	4.8%	18.3%
Female	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.8	2.2	120.0%	100.0%	46.7%
Material Handling															
Both	28.9	28.2	30.1	30.1	28.7	29.5	29.1	28.2	26.6	27.3	35.2	37.6	30.1%	27.5%	33.3%
Male	18.3	19.3	18.8	19.8	18.1	19.0	20.3	16.2	16.9	19.3	21.8	24.7	35.0%	30.0%	52.5%
Female	10.6	8.9	11.3	10.3	10.6	10.5	8.7	11.9	9.7	8.0	13.4	12.9	21.7%	22.9%	8.4%

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, unpublished data (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 88 - Numbers Employed, by Occupation, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987
(in thousands)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
All Occupations															
Both	1339.9	1354.2	1412.8	1500.5	1540.8	1624.7	1567.4	1573.6	1632.4	1669.3	1724.1	1784.6	33.2%	9.8%	13.4%
Male	790.5	796.2	817.9	859.3	874.7	921.5	883.2	861.9	896.9	912.0	947.4	982.7	24.3%	6.6%	14.0%
Female	549.3	558.0	594.9	641.2	666.0	703.2	684.2	711.7	735.5	757.2	776.8	806.9	46.9%	14.7%	13.4%
Managerial and Administrative															
Both	120.5	135.2	151.8	159.0	163.2	178.0	177.4	191.6	239.5	255.8	269.0	290.7	141.2%	63.3%	51.7%
Male	93.6	100.9	111.6	110.8	114.1	120.9	121.2	130.4	153.6	168.3	168.6	181.8	94.2%	50.4%	39.4%
Female	26.9	34.2	40.2	48.2	49.1	57.1	56.2	61.2	85.9	87.5	100.4	109.0	305.2%	90.9%	78.1%
Other Professionals															
Both	207.6	219.6	208.7	223.9	236.7	258.8	262.6	286.1	278.6	285.1	276.4	298.1	43.6%	15.2%	4.2%
Male	112.5	116.3	114.8	120.6	128.1	137.8	138.3	146.6	143.7	147.3	132.4	146.9	30.6%	6.6%	0.2%
Female	95.1	103.2	93.9	103.3	108.5	121.1	124.3	139.5	135.0	137.7	144.1	151.2	59.0%	24.9%	8.4%
Clerical															
Both	299.5	310.3	316.8	326.0	333.2	347.2	339.0	324.3	334.3	340.1	336.9	352.0	17.5%	1.4%	8.5%
Male	72.9	75.9	74.2	80.3	75.1	82.7	78.1	73.0	76.3	75.5	74.8	77.2	5.9%	-6.7%	5.8%
Female	226.5	234.5	242.6	245.6	258.2	264.4	260.9	251.3	258.0	264.6	262.1	274.8	21.3%	3.9%	9.4%
Sales															
Both	158.8	153.5	161.1	167.1	164.0	171.0	173.2	177.7	159.6	154.9	173.5	175.3	10.4%	2.5%	-1.4%
Male	103.1	99.0	101.6	99.4	99.1	105.4	103.3	102.7	94.0	77.8	99.7	94.4	-8.4%	-10.4%	-8.1%
Female	55.7	54.5	59.5	67.7	64.9	65.6	69.9	75.1	65.6	77.0	73.8	80.8	45.1%	23.2%	7.6%
Service															
Both	158.4	148.6	164.9	181.2	181.5	196.5	185.4	190.4	192.8	199.4	195.7	195.4	23.4%	-0.6%	2.6%
Male	87.9	86.1	86.9	94.2	96.8	102.5	97.6	98.3	97.1	98.6	98.2	96.2	9.4%	-6.1%	-2.1%
Female	70.4	62.4	78.0	87.1	84.7	94.1	87.8	92.2	95.7	100.9	97.5	99.1	40.8%	5.3%	7.5%

TABLE 8B - Numbers Employed, by Occupation, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987 (continued)
(in thousands)

													Change Over:		
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Processing															
Both	35.9	29.4	36.1	36.8	42.5	36.1	38.1	39.2	37.9	37.0	42.9	40.4	12.5%	11.9%	3.1%
Male	27.3	23.2	27.1	27.6	29.2	26.0	27.3	29.8	26.3	27.6	30.8	29.6	8.4%	13.8%	-0.7%
Female	8.6	6.2	9.0	9.3	13.3	10.1	10.8	9.4	11.6	9.3	12.1	10.8	25.6%	6.9%	14.9%
Machining															
Both	36.4	37.8	40.2	43.3	40.6	45.9	34.3	32.1	33.9	38.2	30.1	40.0	9.9%	-12.9%	24.6%
Male	32.8	34.1	35.1	39.0	36.0	42.5	30.8	28.0	29.2	35.7	27.7	35.6	8.5%	-16.2%	27.1%
Female	3.6	3.7	5.1	4.3	4.6	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.7	2.5	2.4	5.4	50.0%	58.8%	31.7%
Product Fabrication, Assembly and Repair															
Both	134.9	135.7	142.2	164.3	166.9	177.8	162.4	144.1	157.7	153.9	165.2	159.6	18.3%	-10.2%	10.8%
Male	92.0	96.1	97.7	114.2	113.7	118.9	117.3	94.6	107.7	102.4	119.0	116.9	27.1%	-1.7%	23.6%
Female	42.9	39.6	44.4	50.0	53.2	58.9	45.1	49.5	50.1	51.5	46.2	42.7	-0.5%	-27.5%	-13.7%
Construction Trades															
Both	75.1	66.9	69.1	73.1	73.8	78.6	64.9	63.8	70.2	69.7	86.8	93.2	24.1%	18.6%	46.1%
Male	74.7	65.7	68.5	71.9	72.2	77.8	63.8	62.5	69.3	68.8	85.0	92.1	23.3%	18.4%	47.4%
Female	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.1	120.0%	37.5%	-15.4%
Transportation Equipment Operation															
Both	44.4	44.5	44.1	45.1	49.5	48.5	46.7	44.1	43.4	51.0	49.3	52.9	19.1%	9.1%	20.0%
Male	42.8	42.9	43.5	42.4	47.9	45.7	44.0	41.0	40.5	47.7	46.0	48.6	13.6%	6.3%	18.5%
Female	1.6	1.6	0.6	2.7	1.6	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.2	4.9	206.3%	75.0%	58.1%
Material Handling															
Both	35.9	35.1	38.1	40.6	43.3	45.2	45.0	40.7	41.0	44.1	51.4	55.5	54.6%	22.8%	36.4%
Male	23.8	25.3	24.8	27.9	27.1	30.1	29.9	24.3	26.5	31.5	33.1	37.6	58.0%	24.9%	54.7%
Female	12.1	9.7	13.3	12.6	16.2	15.1	15.1	16.3	14.5	12.6	18.3	18.0	48.8%	19.2%	10.4%

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, unpublished data (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 9A - Distribution of Employment, by Occupation, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
All Occupations															
Both	1022.4	1024.0	1073.7	1127.9	1086.1	1097.1	1033.1	1034.0	1062.9	1142.0	1174.3	1220.7	19.4%	11.3%	18.1%
Male	590.9	586.9	610.5	633.1	607.5	609.7	571.1	550.4	568.7	611.2	633.6	654.7	10.8%	7.4%	18.9%
Female	431.5	437.0	463.1	494.7	478.5	487.4	462.0	483.5	494.2	530.7	540.6	566.0	31.2%	16.1%	17.1%
Managerial and Administrative															
Both	8.9%	9.5%	10.2%	9.8%	10.2%	10.6%	10.1%	11.2%	13.8%	14.1%	15.1%	15.5%	74.8%	46.6%	37.9%
Male	11.4%	11.8%	12.8%	11.7%	12.0%	12.4%	11.6%	13.3%	15.5%	16.6%	16.8%	16.9%	47.8%	35.8%	26.6%
Female	5.4%	6.3%	6.7%	7.5%	8.0%	8.2%	8.1%	8.8%	12.0%	11.2%	13.0%	13.9%	158.7%	68.8%	57.2%
Other Professionals															
Both	15.7%	16.7%	14.9%	15.2%	16.2%	16.3%	17.6%	18.8%	17.5%	18.5%	17.0%	17.4%	10.7%	6.9%	-7.3%
Male	14.8%	15.1%	14.4%	14.5%	15.6%	15.5%	16.7%	17.8%	16.5%	17.7%	14.9%	16.0%	8.6%	3.4%	-9.9%
Female	17.1%	18.7%	15.7%	16.1%	16.8%	17.3%	18.7%	19.9%	18.7%	19.5%	19.6%	19.0%	11.4%	10.0%	-4.6%
Clerical															
Both	23.1%	23.8%	22.9%	22.8%	22.2%	22.1%	21.9%	21.5%	21.0%	21.4%	20.2%	20.0%	-13.2%	-9.4%	-6.9%
Male	9.6%	10.2%	9.5%	10.4%	9.3%	9.6%	9.0%	9.2%	9.4%	9.4%	9.1%	8.3%	-13.7%	-13.2%	-9.1%
Female	41.4%	41.9%	40.7%	38.7%	38.5%	37.8%	37.8%	35.6%	34.3%	35.2%	33.1%	33.6%	-19.0%	-11.1%	-5.6%
Sales															
Both	11.4%	11.2%	11.1%	11.0%	10.4%	10.0%	11.1%	10.5%	9.5%	9.0%	9.5%	9.5%	-16.9%	-5.5%	-10.2%
Male	12.5%	12.5%	12.2%	11.4%	11.2%	10.8%	11.8%	11.5%	10.2%	8.3%	9.8%	9.8%	21.6%	-9.6%	-14.9%
Female	9.9%	9.5%	9.8%	10.5%	9.4%	9.0%	10.2%	9.5%	8.7%	9.7%	9.2%	9.1%	-8.1%	0.8%	-3.8%
Service															
Both	12.2%	11.5%	12.3%	12.7%	12.6%	13.2%	12.7%	13.0%	12.6%	12.4%	12.1%	11.6%	-5.3%	-12.2%	-10.9%
Male	12.1%	11.9%	11.7%	12.2%	12.7%	12.7%	12.4%	13.0%	12.2%	11.9%	11.5%	10.4%	-13.9%	-18.1%	-20.4%
Female	12.4%	10.8%	13.0%	13.2%	12.6%	13.8%	13.1%	12.9%	13.1%	13.0%	12.9%	13.0%	4.1%	-6.2%	0.0%

TABLE 9A - Distribution of Employment, by Occupation, Annual Averages: Metropolitan Toronto, 1976 - 1987 (continued)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Processing															
Both	2.7%	2.2%	2.7%	2.4%	2.7%	2.3%	2.4%	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	2.1%	-21.1%	-6.9%	-19.9%
Male	3.4%	3.0%	3.6%	3.1%	3.4%	3.0%	3.1%	3.8%	3.1%	3.3%	3.3%	3.0%	-11.5%	0.7%	-20.3%
Female	1.7%	1.1%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.7%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	-37.2%	-22.8%	-22.2%
Machining															
Both	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.9%	-29.1%	-22.2%	2.9%
Male	4.3%	4.2%	4.1%	4.4%	3.9%	4.2%	3.5%	3.2%	3.2%	3.6%	2.5%	3.3%	-22.2%	-21.0%	4.0%
Female	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	-46.4%	-3.8%	-14.6%
Product Fabrication, Assembly and Repair															
Both	9.8%	9.9%	10.1%	10.9%	10.8%	10.5%	10.5%	9.2%	9.3%	8.8%	9.2%	9.1%	-6.7%	-13.1%	-1.1%
Male	11.2%	11.8%	11.6%	13.1%	12.6%	12.2%	13.3%	10.6%	11.3%	10.4%	11.8%	11.9%	6.6%	-2.1%	13.0%
Female	7.9%	7.3%	8.1%	8.2%	8.5%	8.4%	6.9%	7.7%	7.1%	6.8%	6.2%	5.9%	-25.1%	-29.8%	-23.7%
Construction Trades															
Both	5.5%	4.7%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	5.1%	3.9%	3.8%	4.3%	4.1%	4.9%	5.3%	-3.8%	3.8%	39.8%
Male	9.4%	8.1%	8.6%	8.4%	8.1%	9.0%	7.0%	6.9%	8.0%	7.5%	9.0%	9.6%	2.4%	7.0%	39.6%
Female	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	179.5%	57.9%	4.4%
Transportation Equipment Operation															
Both	3.1%	3.1%	2.9%	2.7%	2.8%	2.6%	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.7%	2.5%	-18.9%	-2.5%	1.6%
Male	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	4.5%	5.0%	4.4%	4.9%	4.4%	4.4%	4.7%	4.8%	4.3%	-16.2%	-2.4%	-0.5%
Female	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	67.7%	72.2%	25.3%
Material Handling															
Both	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	3.0%	3.1%	9.0%	14.6%	12.9%
Male	3.1%	3.3%	3.1%	3.1%	3.0%	3.1%	3.6%	2.9%	3.0%	3.2%	3.4%	3.8%	21.8%	21.1%	28.2%
Female	2.5%	2.0%	2.4%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%	2.5%	2.0%	1.5%	2.5%	2.3%	-7.2%	5.8%	-7.4%

SOURCE: Compiled from Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, unpublished data (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 9B - Distribution of Employment, by Occupation, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
All Occupations															
Both	1339.9	1354.2	1412.8	1500.5	1540.8	1624.7	1567.4	1573.6	1632.4	1669.3	1724.1	1784.6	33.2%	9.8%	13.4%
Male	790.5	796.2	817.9	859.3	874.7	921.5	883.2	861.9	896.9	912.0	947.4	982.7	24.3%	6.6%	14.0%
Female	549.3	558.0	594.9	641.2	666.0	703.2	684.2	711.7	735.5	757.2	776.8	806.9	46.9%	14.7%	13.4%
Managerial and Administrative															
Both	9.0%	10.0%	10.7%	10.6%	10.6%	11.0%	11.3%	12.2%	14.7%	15.3%	15.6%	16.3%	81.1%	48.7%	33.8%
Male	11.8%	12.7%	13.6%	12.9%	13.0%	13.1%	13.7%	15.1%	17.1%	18.5%	17.8%	18.5%	56.2%	41.0%	22.3%
Female	4.9%	6.1%	6.8%	7.5%	7.4%	8.1%	8.2%	8.6%	11.7%	11.6%	12.9%	13.5%	175.8%	66.4%	57.1%
Other Professionals															
Both	15.5%	16.2%	14.8%	14.9%	15.4%	15.9%	16.8%	18.2%	17.1%	17.1%	16.0%	16.7%	7.8%	4.9%	-8.1%
Male	14.2%	14.6%	14.0%	14.0%	14.6%	15.0%	15.7%	17.0%	16.0%	16.2%	14.0%	14.9%	5.0%	0.0%	-12.1%
Female	17.3%	18.5%	15.8%	16.1%	16.3%	17.2%	18.2%	19.6%	18.4%	18.2%	18.6%	18.7%	8.2%	8.8%	-4.4%
Clerical															
Both	22.4%	22.9%	22.4%	21.7%	21.6%	21.4%	21.6%	20.6%	20.5%	20.4%	19.5%	19.7%	-11.8%	-7.7%	-4.3%
Male	9.2%	9.5%	9.1%	9.3%	8.6%	9.0%	8.8%	8.5%	8.5%	8.3%	7.9%	7.9%	-14.8%	12.5%	-7.2%
Female	41.2%	42.0%	40.8%	38.3%	38.8%	37.6%	38.1%	35.3%	35.1%	34.9%	33.7%	34.1%	-17.4%	-9.4%	-3.6%
Sales															
Both	11.9%	11.3%	11.4%	11.1%	10.6%	10.5%	11.1%	11.3%	9.8%	9.3%	10.1%	9.8%	-17.1%	-6.7%	-13.0%
Male	13.0%	12.4%	12.4%	11.6%	11.3%	11.4%	11.7%	11.9%	10.5%	8.5%	10.5%	9.6%	-26.3%	-16.0%	-19.4%
Female	10.1%	9.8%	10.0%	10.6%	9.7%	9.3%	10.2%	10.6%	8.9%	10.2%	9.5%	10.0%	-1.2%	7.3%	-5.1%
Service															
Both	11.8%	11.0%	11.7%	12.1%	11.8%	12.1%	11.8%	12.1%	11.8%	11.9%	11.4%	10.9%	-7.4%	-9.5%	-9.5%
Male	11.1%	10.8%	10.6%	11.0%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	11.4%	10.8%	10.8%	10.4%	9.8%	-12.0%	-12.0%	-14.2%
Female	12.8%	11.2%	13.1%	13.6%	12.7%	13.4%	12.8%	13.0%	13.0%	13.3%	12.6%	12.3%	-4.2%	-8.2%	-5.2%

TABLE 9B - Distribution of Employment, by Occupation, Annual Averages: Toronto CMA, 1976 - 1987 (continued)

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	Change Over: 1976-1987	1981-1987	1983-1987
Processing															
Both	2.7%	2.2%	2.6%	2.5%	2.8%	2.2%	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%	2.5%	2.3%	-15.5%	1.9%	-9.1%
Male	3.5%	2.9%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	2.8%	3.1%	3.5%	2.9%	3.0%	3.3%	3.0%	-12.8%	6.8%	-12.9%
Female	1.6%	1.1%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	1.4%	1.6%	1.3%	1.6%	1.2%	1.6%	1.3%	-14.5%	-6.8%	1.3%
Machining															
Both	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.6%	2.8%	2.2%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%	1.7%	2.2%	-17.5%	-20.7%	9.9%
Male	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%	4.5%	4.1%	4.6%	3.5%	3.2%	3.3%	3.9%	2.9%	3.6%	-12.7%	-21.5%	11.5%
Female	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	2.1%	38.4%	16.2%
Product Fabrication, Assembly and Repair															
Both	10.1%	10.0%	10.1%	10.9%	10.8%	10.9%	10.4%	9.2%	9.7%	9.2%	9.6%	8.9%	-11.2%	-18.3%	-2.3%
Male	11.6%	12.1%	11.9%	13.3%	13.0%	12.9%	13.3%	11.0%	12.0%	11.2%	12.6%	11.9%	2.2%	-7.8%	8.4%
Female	7.8%	7.1%	7.5%	7.8%	8.0%	8.4%	6.6%	7.0%	6.8%	6.8%	5.9%	5.3%	-32.2%	-36.8%	-23.9%
Construction Trades															
Both	5.6%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	4.8%	4.8%	4.1%	4.1%	4.3%	4.2%	5.0%	5.2%	-6.8%	8.0%	28.3%
Male	9.4%	8.3%	8.4%	8.4%	8.3%	8.4%	7.2%	7.3%	7.7%	7.5%	9.0%	9.4%	0.3%	11.0%	29.2%
Female	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	49.8%	19.8%	-25.4%
Transportation Equipment Operation															
Both	3.3%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	3.1%	2.9%	3.0%	-10.5%	-0.7%	5.8%
Male	5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	4.9%	5.5%	5.0%	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	5.2%	4.9%	4.9%	-8.7%	-0.3%	4.0%
Female	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	108.5%	52.5%	39.4%
Material Handling															
Both	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%	3.0%	3.1%	16.1%	11.8%	20.2%
Male	3.0%	3.2%	3.0%	3.2%	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%	2.8%	3.0%	3.5%	3.5%	3.8%	27.1%	17.1%	35.7%
Female	2.2%	1.7%	2.2%	2.0%	2.4%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.0%	1.7%	2.4%	2.2%	1.3%	3.9%	-2.6%

SOURCE: Compiled from Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, unpublished data (made available by Toronto City, Planning and Development Department)

TABLE 10A - Full-Time Jobs in Metropolitan Toronto, 1981 - 1986

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Change Over: 1981-1986	Change Over: 1983-1986
Office	437,544	440,262	434,414	459,938	466,798	481,692	10.1%	10.9%
Sector %	41.3%	42.9%	43.9%	45.3%	45.0%	45.4%		
Full Time %	N.A.	N.A.	94.9%	95.0%	94.2%	93.5%		
Manufacturing & Warehousing	284,264	266,674	236,516	234,401	250,522	252,890	-11.0%	6.9%
Sector %	26.8%	26.0%	23.9%	23.1%	24.1%	23.9%		
Full Time %	N.A.	N.A.	98.3%	97.8%	97.3%	96.6%		
Institutional	112,414	109,148	111,571	111,671	113,966	116,958	4.0%	4.8%
Sector %	10.6%	10.6%	11.3%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%		
Full Time %	N.A.	N.A.	85.8%	83.9%	81.9%	79.6%		
Retail	105,160	99,326	98,184	95,621	92,581	92,255	-12.3%	-6.0%
Sector %	9.9%	9.7%	9.9%	9.4%	8.9%	8.7%		
Full Time %	N.A.	N.A.	73.5%	70.0%	67.7%	66.6%		
Service	105,302	96,968	95,984	97,971	97,472	98,576	-6.4%	2.7%
Sector %	9.9%	9.5%	9.7%	9.6%	9.4%	9.3%		
Full Time %	N.A.	N.A.	81.5%	79.2%	75.9%	74.3%		
Other	15,972	12,955	12,841	16,771	16,452	17,760	11.2%	38.3%
Sector %	1.5%	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%		
Full Time %	N.A.	N.A.	66.7%	69.5%	62.2%	63.8%		
TOTAL	1,060,656	1,025,333	989,510	1,016,373	1,037,791	1,060,131	0.0%	7.1%
Sector %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Full Time %	N.A.	N.A.	90.0%	89.0%	87.6%	86.7%		

NOTE: Full time employment is defined as 20 or more hours per week in this survey.

"Sector %" is the share the industry sector contributes to all full-time jobs.
"Full Time %" is the share of full time jobs in the industry sector's total employment.

Source: Employment, Land Use and Assessment Data Bank, P 3.13
Metropolitan Toronto Planning Department, Research Division

TABLE 10B - Part-Time Jobs in Metropolitan Toronto, 1983 - 1986

	1983	1984	1985	1986	Change Over: 1983-1986
Office	23,318	24,394	28,722	33,463	43.5%
Sector %	21.3%	19.5%	19.6%	20.6%	
Part Time %	5.1%	5.0%	5.8%	6.5%	
Manufacturing & Warehousing	4,056	5,240	6,868	8,952	120.7%
Sector %	3.7%	4.2%	4.7%	5.5%	
Part Time %	1.7%	2.2%	2.7%	3.4%	
Institutional	18,523	21,404	25,708	29,933	61.6%
Sector %	16.9%	17.1%	17.6%	18.4%	
Part Time %	14.2%	16.1%	18.4%	20.4%	
Retail	35,397	41,027	44,152	46,191	30.5%
Sector %	32.3%	32.8%	30.2%	28.4%	
Part Time %	26.5%	30.0%	32.3%	33.4%	
Service	21,784	25,770	30,973	33,956	55.9%
Sector %	19.9%	20.6%	21.2%	20.9%	
Part Time %	18.5%	20.8%	24.1%	25.7%	
Other	6,410	7,372	9,999	10,065	57.0%
Sector %	5.9%	5.9%	6.8%	6.2%	
Part Time %	33.3%	30.5%	37.8%	36.2%	
TOTAL	109,488	125,207	146,422	162,560	48.5%
Sector %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Part Time %	10.0%	11.0%	12.4%	13.3%	

NOTE: Data on part-time employment were not collected before 1983.
Part-time employment is defined as less than 20 hours per week in this survey.

"Sector %" is the share the industry sector contributes to all part-time jobs.
"Part-Time %" is the share of part-time jobs in the industry sector's total employment.

Source: Employment, Land Use and Assessment Data Bank, P 3.13
Metropolitan Toronto Planning Department, Research Division

TABLE 10C - Total Jobs in Metropolitan Toronto, 1983 - 1986

	1983	1984	1985	1986	Change Over: 1983-1986
Office	457,732	484,332	495,520	515,155	12.5%
Sector %	41.6%	42.4%	41.8%	42.1%	
Manufacturing & Warehousing	240,572	239,641	257,390	261,842	8.8%
Sector %	21.9%	21.0%	21.7%	21.4%	
Institutional	130,094	133,075	139,674	146,891	12.9%
Sector %	11.8%	11.7%	11.8%	12.0%	
Retail	133,581	136,648	136,733	138,446	3.6%
Sector %	12.2%	12.0%	11.6%	11.3%	
Service	117,768	123,741	128,445	132,532	12.5%
Sector %	10.7%	10.8%	10.9%	10.8%	
Other	19,251	24,143	26,451	27,825	44.5%
Sector %	1.8%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	
TOTAL	1,098,998	1,141,580	1,184,213	1,222,691	11.3%
Sector %	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

NOTE: Total jobs refer to all full-time and part-time employment in Metro. Data on part-time jobs offered in Metro were not collected before 1983.

"Sector %" is the share the industry sector contributes to the total number of (full- and part-time) jobs in the Metro area.

Source: Employment, Land Use and Assessment Data Bank, P 3.13
Metropolitan Toronto Planning Department, Research Division

TABLE 11A - Incidence of Part-Time and "Involuntary" Part-Time Employment, Annual Averages: Ontario, 1975 - 1985
(in thousands)

	Total Employment	Total Part-Time Employment		Involuntary Part-Time Employment		
		Number	% of Total Employment	Number	% of Total Employment	% of Part-Time Employment
1975	3576	430	12.0	38	1.1	8.9
1976	3643	443	12.2	44	1.2	10.0
1977	3708	475	12.8	63	1.7	13.2
1978	3835	502	13.1	74	1.9	14.8
1979	3993	552	13.8	88	2.2	15.9
1980	4053	568	14.0	95	2.4	16.8
1981	4171	605	14.5	99	2.4	16.3
1982	4067	623	15.3	135	3.3	21.7
1983	4096	655	16.0	153	3.7	23.4
1984	4243	674	15.9	159	3.7	23.6
1985	4402	695	15.8	155	3.5	22.4
Change Over:						
1975-1985	23.1%	61.6%	31.7%	307.9%	218.2%	151.7%
1981-1985	5.5%	14.9%	9.0%	56.6%	45.8%	37.4%
1983-1985	7.5%	6.1%	-1.2%	1.3%	-5.4%	-4.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001. December 1986

TABLE 11B - Incidence of Part-Time and "Involuntary" Part-Time Employment, Annual Averages: Canada, 1975 - 1985
(in thousands)

	Total Employment	Total Part-Time Employment		Involuntary Part-Time Employment		
		Number	% of Total Employment	Number	% of Total Employment	% of Part-Time Employment
1975	9284	988	10.6	109	1.2	11.0
1976	9477	1047	11.0	125	1.3	12.0
1977	9651	1128	11.7	161	1.7	14.3
1978	9987	1206	12.1	198	2.0	16.4
1979	10395	1301	12.5	222	2.1	17.1
1980	10708	1392	13.0	245	2.3	17.6
1981	11006	1487	13.5	268	2.4	18.0
1982	10644	1534	14.4	381	3.6	24.8
1983	10734	1651	15.4	471	4.4	28.5
1984	11000	1689	15.4	508	4.6	30.1
1985	11311	1757	15.5	516	4.6	29.4
Change Over:						
1975-1985	21.8%	77.8%	46.2%	373.4%	283.3%	167.3%
1981-1985	2.8%	18.2%	14.8%	92.5%	91.7%	63.3%
1983-1985	5.4%	6.4%	0.6%	9.6%	4.5%	3.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue 71-001. December 1986

TABLE 12A - Average Weekly Earnings by Industry, Toronto CMA, 1983-85

		SALARIED EMPLOYEES					EMPLOYEES PAID BY THE HOUR				
		Total Number Employed	As % of Total Work-force	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings (including overtime)	Average Weekly Earnings	Total Number Employed	As % of Total Work-force	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings (including overtime)	Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Composite	1983	729.4	50.8%	37.2	12.42	462.02	649.1	45.2%	32.5	9.01	292.83
	1984	731.3	52.0%	37.0	13.09	484.33	610.6	43.4%	32.5	9.54	310.05
	1985	804.2	51.7%	37.0	13.84	512.08	674.0	43.4%	33.1	10.01	331.33
Manufacturing	1983	145.7	38.2%	37.9	13.82	523.78	221.3	58.0%	39.3	9.61	377.67
	1984	140.9	39.5%	37.9	14.49	549.17	206.6	57.9%	38.9	10.21	397.17
	1985	141.7	38.7%	37.6	15.55	584.68	213.6	58.3%	40.0	10.52	420.80
Service Producing Industries (incl. Pub. Admin.)	1983	526.6	56.1%	37.0	12.03	445.11	397.8	39.8%	28.1	7.97	223.96
	1984	571.8	57.2%	36.8	12.74	468.83	373.9	37.4%	28.5	8.45	240.83
	1985	640.3	57.3%	36.8	13.44	494.59	412.8	36.9%	28.8	8.88	255.74
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1983	109.7	86.9%	37.9	11.55	437.75	7.8	6.2%	28.6	7.47	213.64
	1984	111.1	84.7%	37.9	12.26	464.65	9.0	6.9%	29.2	8.39	244.99
	1985	119.3	80.5%	36.8	13.12	482.82	13.5	9.1%	26.9	8.10	217.89

		SALARIED EMPLOYEES			EMPLOYEES PAID BY THE HOUR		
		Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Service Industries Earnings as % of Manufacturing Inds.	1983	97.6%	87.0%	85.0%	71.5%	82.9%	59.3%
	1984	97.1%	87.9%	85.4%	73.3%	82.8%	60.6%
	1985	97.9%	86.4%	84.6%	72.0%	84.4%	60.8%
Finance, etc. Earnings as % of Manufacturing Inds.	1983	100.0%	83.6%	83.6%	72.8%	77.7%	56.6%
	1984	100.0%	84.6%	84.6%	75.1%	82.2%	61.7%
	1985	97.9%	84.4%	82.6%	67.3%	77.0%	51.8%

NOTE: Due to changes in the sampling methodology, these data are not comparable to pre-1983 figures. As of 1986, Statistics Canada stopped publishing data for urban areas.

Source: Compiled from Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002, April issues.

TABLE 12B - Average Weekly Earnings by Industry, Ontario, 1983-87

		SALARIED EMPLOYEES					EMPLOYEES PAID BY THE HOUR				
		Total Number Employed ('000s)	As % of Total Work-force	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings (including overtime)	Average Weekly Earnings	Total Number Employed ('000s)	As % of Total Work-force	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings (including overtime)	Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Composite	1983	1710.9	49.9%	37.1	12.62	468.20	1588.9	46.3%	37.0	9.04	334.48
	1984	1725.2	49.2%	37.0	12.82	474.34	1622.1	46.2%	32.5	9.99	324.68
	1985	1769.0	48.6%	36.9	13.67	504.42	1698.2	46.7%	32.9	10.38	341.50
	1986	1749.7	47.1%	36.8	14.49	533.23	1754.5	47.2%	32.9	10.75	353.68
	1987	1859.9	46.0%	36.9	15.09	556.82	1929.4	47.7%	32.0	11.15	356.80
Manufacturing	1983	298.8	34.4%	38.1	13.71	522.35	543.5	62.6%	39.4	10.39	409.37
	1984	283.1	33.3%	38.2	14.54	555.43	548.1	64.5%	39.2	11.12	435.90
	1985	287.4	33.2%	38.1	15.58	593.60	559.1	64.5%	40.1	11.53	462.35
	1986	289.8	32.4%	38.2	16.32	623.42	578.2	64.7%	40.1	11.99	480.80
	1987	297.3	31.9%	38.2	17.01	649.78	596.9	64.0%	39.9	12.45	496.76
Service Producing Industries (incl. Pub. Admin.)	1983	1361.3	56.7%	36.8	11.85	436.08	941.6	39.2%	27.8	8.08	224.62
	1984	1381.9	55.7%	36.6	12.52	458.23	965.3	38.9%	28.2	8.57	241.67
	1985	1428.3	55.2%	36.6	13.29	486.41	1012.5	39.1%	28.1	8.82	247.84
	1986	1406.6	53.5%	36.4	14.12	513.97	1050.2	39.9%	28.2	9.19	259.16
	1987	1505.1	52.0%	36.5	14.71	536.92	1185.6	41.0%	27.2	9.45	257.04
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1983	184.8	84.8%	37.9	10.74	407.05	14.7	6.7%	27.1	7.42	201.08
	1984	189.0	82.1%	37.8	11.40	430.92	16.9	7.3%	27.2	8.06	219.23
	1985	192.3	78.1%	36.8	12.42	457.06	25.4	10.3%	25.7	7.93	203.80
	1986	195.6	76.0%	36.8	13.17	484.66	32.4	12.6%	25.8	8.27	213.37
	1987	212.0	74.8%	36.8	13.82	508.58	38.1	13.5%	27.2	8.87	241.26

		SALARIED EMPLOYEES			EMPLOYEES PAID BY THE HOUR		
		Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
Service Industries Earnings as % of Manufacturing Inds.	1983	96.6%	86.4%	83.5%	70.6%	77.8%	54.9%
	1984	95.8%	86.1%	82.5%	71.9%	77.1%	55.4%
	1985	96.1%	85.3%	81.9%	70.1%	76.5%	53.6%
	1986	95.3%	86.5%	82.4%	70.3%	76.6%	53.9%
	1987	95.5%	86.5%	82.6%	68.2%	75.9%	51.7%
Finance, etc. Earnings as % of Manufacturing Inds.	1983	99.5%	78.3%	77.9%	68.8%	71.4%	49.1%
	1984	99.0%	78.4%	77.6%	69.4%	72.5%	50.3%
	1985	96.6%	79.7%	77.0%	64.1%	68.8%	44.1%
	1986	96.3%	80.7%	77.7%	64.3%	69.0%	44.4%
	1987	96.3%	81.2%	78.3%	68.2%	71.2%	48.6%

NOTE: Due to changes in the sampling methodology, these data are not comparable to pre-1983 figures. As of 1986, Statistics Canada stopped publishing data for urban areas.

Source: Compiled from Statistics Canada, Catalogue 72-002, April issue for each year except 1987 (March issue)

TABLE 13A - Average Weekly Earnings Expressed in Constant Dollars by Industry, Toronto CMA, 1983-87

		SALARIED EMPLOYEES					EMPLOYEES PAID BY THE HOUR				
					Constant (1981) Dollars					Constant (1981) Dollars	
		Total Number Employed	As % of Total Work-force	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings (including overtime)	Average Weekly Earnings	Total Number Employed	As % of Total Work-force	Average Weekly Hours	Average Hourly Earnings (including overtime)	Average Weekly Earnings
Industrial Composite	1983	729.4	50.8%	37.2	10.63	395.57	649.1	45.2%	32.5	7.71	250.71
		0.3%	2.4%	-0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	-5.9%	-4.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
	1984	731.3	52.0%	37.0	10.69	395.69	610.6	43.4%	32.5	7.79	253.31
		10.0%	-0.6%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	10.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.8%	2.7%
	1985	804.2	51.7%	37.0	10.86	401.95	674.0	43.4%	33.1	7.86	260.07
		-1.5%	-3.7%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	4.6%	2.3%	-0.9%	-1.2%	-2.1%
	1986	791.8	49.8%	37.0	11.09	410.46	705.2	44.4%	32.8	7.76	254.53
		6.3%	-3.6%	0.3%	-0.5%	-0.2%	11.6%	0.9%	-2.4%	0.8%	-1.6%
	1987	841.5	48.0%	37.1	11.04	409.51	786.7	44.8%	32.0	7.82	250.37
Manufacturing	1983	145.7	38.2%	37.9	11.83	448.44	221.3	58.0%	39.3	8.23	323.35
		-3.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	-6.6%	-0.2%	-1.0%	1.4%	0.4%
	1984	140.9	39.5%	37.9	11.84	448.67	206.6	57.9%	38.9	8.34	324.48
		0.6%	-2.0%	-0.8%	3.1%	2.3%	3.4%	0.7%	2.8%	-1.0%	1.8%
	1985	141.7	38.7%	37.6	12.21	458.93	213.6	58.3%	40.0	8.26	330.30
		1.3%	-3.1%	0.5%	0.8%	1.4%	4.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	1.1%
	1986	143.6	37.5%	37.8	12.31	465.23	223.3	58.3%	40.1	8.33	333.86
		4.3%	-1.6%	0.3%	-0.9%	-0.6%	5.2%	-0.9%	-1.2%	-1.2%	-2.4%
	1987	149.8	36.9%	37.9	12.20	462.29	234.9	57.8%	39.6	8.22	325.70
Service Producing Industries (incl. Pub. Admin.)	1983	526.6	56.1%	37.0	10.30	381.09	397.8	39.8%	28.1	6.82	191.74
		8.6%	2.0%	-0.5%	1.1%	0.5%	-6.0%	-6.0%	1.4%	1.2%	2.6%
	1984	571.8	57.2%	36.8	10.41	383.03	373.9	37.4%	28.5	6.90	196.75
		12.0%	0.2%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	10.4%	-1.3%	1.1%	1.0%	2.0%
	1985	640.3	57.3%	36.8	10.55	388.22	412.8	36.9%	28.8	6.97	200.74
		-1.9%	-4.2%	0.0%	2.7%	2.7%	6.9%	4.6%	-1.0%	-1.0%	-2.0%
	1986	627.9	54.9%	36.8	10.83	386.53	441.1	38.6%	28.5	6.90	196.66
		6.8%	-4.0%	0.3%	-0.5%	-0.3%	13.7%	2.1%	-2.8%	0.8%	-2.0%
	1987	670.3	52.7%	36.9	10.77	397.53	501.7	39.4%	27.7	6.96	192.73
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1983	109.7	86.9%	37.9	9.89	374.78	7.8	6.2%	28.6	6.40	182.91
		1.3%	-2.5%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	15.4%	11.3%	2.1%	7.2%	9.4%
	1984	111.1	84.7%	37.9	10.02	379.62	9.0	6.9%	29.2	6.85	200.15
		7.4%	-5.0%	-2.9%	2.8%	-0.2%	50.0%	31.9%	-7.9%	-7.2%	-14.6%
	1985	119.3	80.5%	36.8	10.30	378.98	13.5	9.1%	26.9	6.36	171.03
			-1.6%	0.0%	3.2%	3.2%	42.2%	35.2%	3.3%	1.1%	4.4%
	1986	124.0	79.2%	36.8	10.63	391.03	19.2	12.3%	27.8	6.43	178.62
			-2.1%	0.5%	-0.7%	-0.2%	-8.9%	-6.5%	0.4%	-5.5%	-5.2%
	1987	117.9	77.5%	37.0	10.55	390.39	17.5	11.5%	27.9	6.07	169.36

NOTE: Due to changes in the sampling methodology, these data are not comparable to pre-1983 figures. As of 1986, Statistics Canada stopped publishing data for urban areas. These unpublished data are provided by the ministry of Treasury and Economics. The Consumer Price Index for Toronto is used to deflate these figures.